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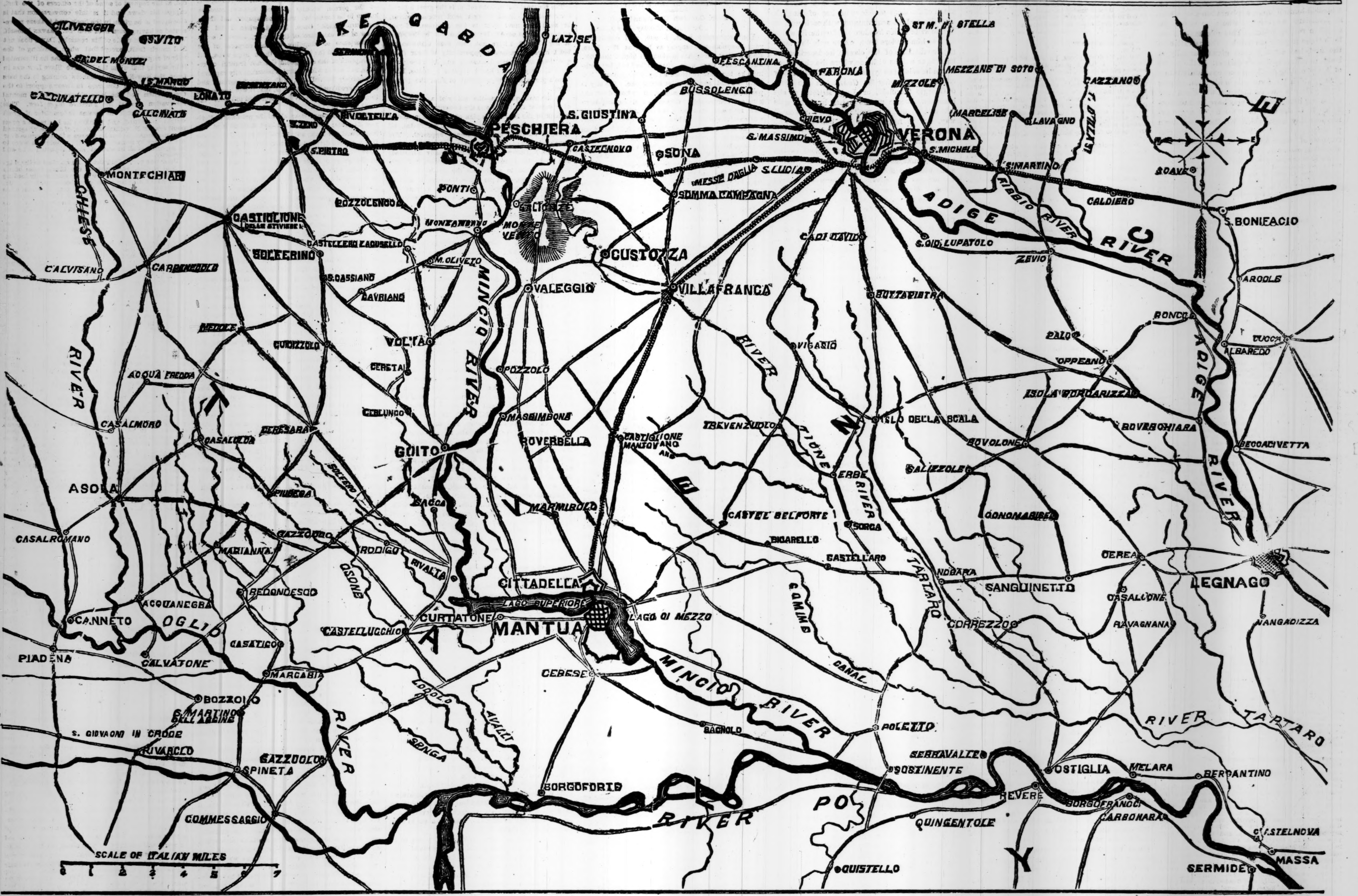
THEATRE OF WAR IN ITALY.

Map Showing the Fortresses of the Quadrilateral and the Scene of the Recent Sanguinary Battles at Custozza.



THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Prussia and Italy Refuse the Armistice.

Resumption of Offensive Operations by the Italians.

The Austrians Evacuate Lombardy and Retire Across the Mincio.

The Cession of Venetia to France an Accomplished Fact.

French Troops Dispatched to Occupy that Province.

The Emperor of Austria Determined to Fight to the Last.

The Fortifications of Vienna Strengthened for a Siege.

Further Details of the Battle of Sadowa.

Severity of the Fight and its Disastrous Consequences to Austria.

Benedek to be Superseded by the Archduke Albert.

The steamship *Pereire*, from Havre, July 7, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings the important intelligence that the Courts of Prussia and Italy *had refused the armistice asked by Austria.*

A Paris telegraphic dispatch, of July 7, says the Italian army had crossed the Po.

A French Commissioner had been dispatched to Venice, to take charge of that city in the name of France; and the Italians have been warned, it is reported, not to enter Venetia, as it has become French territory.

It is reported that Gen. BENEDEK is to be superseded by the Archduke ALBERT.

The fortifications of Vienna were being increased, and 500 guns are now in position.

A Prussian army debouching from Electoral Hesse has entered Bavaria.

A fight occurred at Meinningen on the 4th between a Bavarian corps and a Prussian army under Earl FALKENSTEIN. No particulars.

The Austrians have entirely evacuated Lombardy, and retired across the Mincio.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Excitement Over the Supposed Close of the War—Grand Illumination of Paris—The Emperor Astonished at the Effects of the Needle Gun—The French Army to be Furnished with Breech-loaders.

PARIS, Friday, July 6, 1866.

We are under an excitement here at the present moment which surpasses anything we have seen for many years. The sudden termination of the great German and Italian war, after only a fortnight's campaign—for the Emperor says to his friends that it is terminated, and he knows best—has thrown us into a fever which imparts to the town quite an unusual physiognomy. The City is covered with flags, and last night the citizens generally illuminated, exactly as they did for the conquest of Lombardy. The pretext of many in illuminating was the arrival of peace, and the police had no right therefore to interfere; but more illuminated for the accession of Venetia.

For the French nation it is a proud moment, and on every side we see and hear of the present glory of France. All parties join in calling the present the proudest page in French history, and for a second time—the first one was when he left Paris in 1859 to "liberate Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic"—the Emperor has disarmed all parties, and is praised by all. It is expected that, without firing a gun or spending a franc, he will be able to secure, in a Congress, all, or nearly all, he would have secured by war. What it is he intends to demand no one knows, but the French people say that he will demand Belgium, and a part of the Rhenish Provinces—leaving the rest of these provinces for some future occasion. His Majesty is in a fair way, as you see, of wiping out or covering up the disgrace of his Mexican blunder.

The scenes on 'Change yesterday were beyond any ordinary power of description. There are events sometimes in the history of the world so extraordinary as to render commentary superfluous. If any one had predicted, a few hours before the event, the changes which were going to take place at the Bourse he would have been set down as a maniac. For once, the great as well as the little politicians of the Bourse were struck dumb at this stroke of high diplomacy. On other occasions they had been able to anticipate and to measure in some sort the height and breadth of coming events. This one took the breath out of their body and left them high and dry in an atmosphere where they were total strangers.

Yesterday the French State Funds, on the news of the battle of Sadowa, went up a franc and a half. To-day they went up from 65.35 to 70.15! The Italian funds went up at the same time on our Bourse from 45.70 to 59.50—and well they might, for Italy has in one hour jumped from bankruptcy and darkness into sunshine and a new vitality. The Credit Mobilier went in one jump from 505 to 700, and the Credit Foncier from 1,205 to 1,400. And so on of all the rest, with the exception of the poor Mexican, which goes down, down, down, no matter what happens.

But suppose Prussia *does* refuse, and suppose the French Army has to march, after all, to the Rhine? What a breaking up of things we shall see!

The whole of the 4th of July the Emperor sat by his telegraph wire in the Tuileries, and till very far in the night, talking with Berlin, Vienna and Florence. Alone, with only his telegraphic operator, he settled, by direct communication with the Emperor of Austria, after midnight, the details of the transfer of Venetia.

Thus, the unfinished work of the liberal Count CAVOUR is finished by the illiberal Count BISMARCK. Venetia is liberated by a German battle on the soil of Bohemia! Who would have dared predict such an event at the moment of the death of CAVOUR?

Austria has no one to blame but herself for this great defeat. She has been counseled, exhorted, almost begged, to give up Venetia, and she turned a deaf ear always. She has been shown that Venetia was only a burden to her, and that it might become, some day, a source of military weakness; but she spurned all advice on the subject, and now she reaps the bitter fruit of her obstinacy. It is Venetia which has defeated her at Sadowa. Her men are drawn too late from Italy. The battle in the North has been gained, and the proud house of Hapsburg sinks down into a rank behind the house of Hohenzollern. That much, at least, is certain. What more is to happen a few days will unfold. Europe is undergoing a transformation. It is to be hoped that the work will be accomplished with the little blood which has already been shed.

The unlooked for and, so to speak, brutal energy of the Prussians in the commencement of the campaign, united to their superior fire-arms, have done the work. The Emperor NAPOLEON is furious with his officers for having refused as useless the breach-loading guns. If it had been France instead of Austria which was in war with Prussia, France, like Austria, would have been beaten. The very thought makes the hair stand on His Majesty's head, and well it may. The order has already been given to furnish the French army with these guns with the greatest possible rapidity. It may now even be too late, for French workmen do their work so well, and they carry new ideas into execution so slowly that the question of the Rhine may yet be decided against France, and all on account of these guns.

A friend furnishes me the following description of the needle-gun, which he asserts is not superior to the American breach-loaders: "This arm, already adopted in the Prussian army, is a carbine or needle-gun, that is to say, a central-gring gun, being loaded from the breach, on a system similar to that of the guns which are beginning to be used by our great amateurs of the chase. The cartridge is placed in the chamber with the rapidity which is required to discharge the gun of LEFAUCHEX, and all other pieces in which the barrel is discharged or displaced by a simple movement. This barrel receives its charge and is restored to its place in a few seconds. The firing, in place of being determined by the employment of a cap, as in our fire-arms, is produced by the contact of a needle with the cap, which cap is placed in the centre of the cartridge and the movement of this needle is produced by the play of a battery which works upon a strong spiral spring placed behind the lock of the gun. This spring runs through the powder and pushes against an explosive lozenge, cap or priming placed between the charge and the ball. The firing then is central, interior and instantaneous. The powder taking its full force of expansion at a time, the charge may be less considerable: the piece being rifled, the precision is much greater. This portable fire-arm being light does not fatigue the soldier, and being loaded by the breach and the priming being attached to the cartridge, the discharges may succeed each other in as rapid succession as those fired from a revolver. Such is the murderous weapon which has excited so much ridicule in so many military circles in Europe, and of which Prussia is making such terrible use to-day to her own aggrandizement."

It is said to-day in the street that the Emperor NAPOLEON has already ordered into Venetia several French regiments, to take and hold possession of that Province till the Conference meets, and decides the various distributions of territory which the battle of Sadowa is to bring about.

The Americans at Paris united this year in a happy and joyous celebration of the Fourth of July, as will be seen by the following account furnished by *Galignani's Messenger:*

"The ninetieth anniversary of the National Independence of the United States was celebrated the day before yesterday at the Pré Catelan. The *fête* was organized through the active agency of some patriotic gentlemen, who from the outset assumed the responsibility of the contemplated festivities. The usual attractions of the Pré Catelan were much increased by a generous contribution of plants and flowers by the Prefect of the Seine, from the city conservatories. Large tents were arranged for the accommodation of those present—one for dancing, two for refreshments, and one as a vestiaire. They were profusely decorated with American and French flags united in faisceaux, and in the dancing-tent were suspended portraits of WASHINGTON and of the reigning Emperor of the French.

As previously announced by the Committee, the festivities commenced at 2 P. M., the guests being received by Messrs. MUNROE, TUCKER, EVANS, and LHORBETTE, I. C. KANE, acting as stewards. As is usual on these occasions, the scene was graced by the presence of many beautiful ladies, whose elegant toilets added greatly to the charm of the day. A pleasing feature of the *fête* was the Bal d'Enfants, followed by a Tombola, which lit up many a happy face among the children.

Among the invited guests were Mr. BIGELOW, Minister of the United States, and his family; Mr. FOX, Assistant Secretary of War; Capt. BEAUMONT, (of the monitor *Miantonomoh*, now lying at Cherbourg,) together with several of his officers; Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, United States Commissioner to the Universal Exhibition of 1867; the Rev. Drs. HITCHCOCK, THOMPSON, ELDRIDGE, CUMMINS, DAVENPORT and SMITH, with their respective families; and the resident correspondents of the different American journals. The weather, which had been threatening in the forenoon, turned out exceedingly propitious for an open-air festival, being cool and breezy. Dancing was kept up with great spirit during the day and evening. Refreshments of various kinds were furnished during the afternoon, and at 5:30 o'clock a sumptuous repast was laid out in the refreshment tent; after which the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. TUCKER, in a few pertinent observations, reminded his countrymen present of the character of the day which they had assembled to celebrate, and called upon Mr. JOHN JAY, of New-York, for an address. This was at once responded to, that gentleman delivering a most lively and amusing speech on "the American Invasion of the Old World." He was succeeded by Prof. HITCHCOCK, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, Pastor MONOD, Gov. COX, of Maryland, and others, who contributed much to the intellectual entertainment of the occasion. After the speeches, Mr. HORNER, amid loud applause, read some very striking verses which he had written in honor of the day.

Through the instrumentality of Dr. EVANS, the Prince Imperial, accompanied by M. MONNIER, his tutor, honored the *fête* with a visit, and remained for some time a pleased spectator, apparently taking considerable interest in the scene, the children present dancing a quadrille before their Imperial guest.

The festivities were kept up until near midnight, when the company separated with three hearty cheers for the Union.

Under-Secretary of Navy FOX, was received two days ago by the Emperor, who desired to know all about the monitor *Miantonomoh*, now in the port of Cherbourg. His Majesty was pleased and astonished at the description and performances of this vessel, and promised to go and see her if he could possibly get time.

This vessel has made in England, and will make here and in Russia such a sensation as will force a complete transformation of the European navies. The work is already commenced in England.

This vessel and her officers are destined to a reception at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, not equaled by any heretofore given to any nation in Russian waters. But the Russians here complain that Mr. Fox has given place on the vessel to an English naval officer, who will act in Russian waters as a spy, and whom they do not wish to receive in company with with the Americans. It is to be hoped that this officer, having enjoyed the hospitality of the vessel in English and French waters, will not permit himself to be carried on her to Russia. MALAKOFF.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

General Benedek's Official Report.

VIENNA, Thursday, July 5.

Gen. BENEDEK addressed the following dispatch to the Emperor, yesterday, at 3 o'clock in the morning:

After a brilliant contest of five hours' duration, before Konigsgraetz, with our centre at Lippa, the enemy, favored by the rain, succeeded in establishing himself unperceived at Chlum. Our lines being thus broken through, we were compelled to retire. The retreat was effected composedly on Pardubitz. The losses are not yet known, but they are considerable.

Three Austrian Archduke's Wounded—Two Princes Taken Prisoners.

HORITZ, Thursday, July 5.

An official dispatch states that three Archdukes have been wounded. Gen. FESTETICS has lost a leg. Gen. Count DE THUN was wounded in the head by a ball. Col. BINDER and another staff officer killed. The Princes of Lichtenstein and Windischgratz prisoners.

HORITZ, Thursday, July 5.

The number of killed and wounded on both sides has not yet been accurately ascertained. Up to the present time 14,000 Austrian prisoners have been brought in, together with 115 pieces of artillery. Gen. VON GABLENTZ has arrived here with a flag of truce.

Prussian Accounts.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 4.

During the battle yesterday, the fusileers of the guard took 20 pieces of cannon, the Elizabeth Regiment 10, the First Regiment of the Guard 8. Three stands of colors were also captured. The Austrians in their flight abandoned the fortress of Koniggratz.

THE PURSUIT.

PARDUBITZ, Wednesday, July 4.

The cavalry is pursuing the enemy. The route is covered with arms thrown away by the fugitives and with baggage. It appears that we were opposed by five Austrian corps occupying strong positions.

The Twelfth Regiment of Hussars demolished two squares and seized four cannon. At Horwitz alone there are 10,000 prisoners.

THE ROUT COMPLETE.

GITSCHIN, Wednesday, July 4.
[OFFICIAL.]

Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, the Prussian army, under the command of the King in person, encountered the Austrians under Field-Marshal BENEDEK, between Horzitze and Koniggratz.

The battle was bloody and lasted twelve hours.

The enemy maintained his position behind Bistritz with the greatest obstinacy for six hours. Toward 2 o'clock P. M. the position was carried by assault, after which the enemy was rapidly driven from his other positions.

In the evening, about 7 o'clock, the remainder of the Austrian army was in full retreat.

The rout of the enemy is complete.

TRAUTENAU, Wednesday, July 4.

In yesterday's battle the First Army, under the command of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, was engaged alone from 8 o'clock in the morning, and had to sustain itself against a much superior force, which fought with vigor.

The Second Army, under the command of the Prince Royal, although far from the field of battle, succeeded by the most strenuous exertions in arriving in time. Its attack, directed against the enemy's right wing, decided the day and led to a brilliant victory.

The Austrians have retired in the direction of Pardubitz.

The number of prisoners is immense. We have taken a large number of cannon and other trophies.

The loss of the First Army is considerable.

That of the second is small compared to the brilliant result.

The troops saluted the King and the two Princes commanding the army with the greatest enthusiasm.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 5.

The King of Prussia decorated the Prince Royal on the field of battle with the order of Military Merit.

Gen. GABLENZ has demanded an armistice.

The number of Austrian prisoners is estimated at 20,000.

How the Austrian Wing was Turned.

TRAUTENAU, Thursday, July 5.

The army under the orders of the Prince Royal, although distant from the field of battle, succeeded by the greatest efforts in entering in line in time enough to direct the attack against the right wing of the Austrians, which act decided the victory. The King decorated the Prince on the field of battle with the Order of Military Merit. The King and the two Princes in command were saluted with the most extraordinary enthusiasm by the troops.

Clam-Gallas to be Court-Martialed.

VIENNA, Thursday, July 5.

It is announced that Gen CLAM-GALLAS, in command of the First Corps of the Army of the North, Field-Marshal Baron HENIKSTEIN, Chief of the Staff, and Major-Gen. KRISMANICZ, will be brought before a court-martial. Count de MENSDORFF has left for headquarters.

The Announcement in the Moniteur.

From the Paris Moniteur, July 5.

A great battle was fought on the 3d by the Austrian and Prussian armies, in the neighborhood of Koniggraetz. The centre of the Prussians was at Sadowa, and that of the Austrians at Lippa. All the troops were engaged on both sides. After a combat which lasted five hours, the Austrians, seeing themselves turned by Chlum, *commenced their retreat, which was soon changed into a rout.* They crossed the Elbe, *and did not even defend the position of Pardubitz.* The losses are exceedingly great, and 42 guns remained in the hands of the Prussians.

The Prussians Expected at Prague.

A communication from Prague, published in the *New Free Press* of Vienna, says:

"The arrival of the Prussians appears imminent at Prague, and the Governor has been authorized to adopt all the measures which the situation requires. The seat of Government is to be transferred to Pilsen, as already announced, and all public moneys, as well as the funds of the branch of the National Bank and the Credit Society, are being removed to Vienna. A large number of the inhabitants are leaving the city, the municipal council was sitting in permanence, and the inhabitants forming a militia to keep guard during the night."

Decisive Character and Probable Results of the Battle.

From the London Times, July 5.

The great decisive blow has been struck, and the fortune of war has once more declared in favor of Prussia. The bold conception and consummate execution of their farsighted plan of campaign, and the results of a long series of bloody encounters had, at the close of last week, enabled the Prussian Generals to mass their forces on the plain of Bohemia, and to press close upon their enemy, who, after disputing the ground inch by inch along every avenue of that mountain girt kingdom, had fallen back, *foiled at all points, panting and bleeding, yet turning to bay on his last vantage-ground on the Elbe,* between his two strongholds of Josephstadt and Koniggratz. A pause of three days seems to have been allowed to the combatants on both sides. Finally, on Tuesday, the First Prussian Army, under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, advancing from Gitschin, on the road that by Chlum and Horzitz leads to Safdrowa, and the Second Army, under the Crown Prince, crossing the Elbe to meet them, drew up all their combined forces, under the immediate command of their King—an array, it is said, of no less than eight army corps—on some point near Koniggratz, between the right bank of the Elbe and the left of the Bistritz, a minor tributary stream which runs parallel to the main river from Horzitz to its confluence with it. Marshal BENEDEK, aware that the decisive moment had arrived, issued forth from Koniggratz, apparently with only five army corps, but choosing, as was natural with a man who stood on his own ground, a most advantageous position. The battle-field is described as being near Horzitz, near Sadowa, near Koniggratz; the fighting raged, probably, from one end to the other of all this vast tract of country. The battle lasted twelve hours. For six hours the Austrians defended a strong position they had chosen behind the Bistritz, but it was taken by storm towards 2 o'clock, and by 7 in the evening the defeat of the Austrians was complete. The earliest Prussian buletiins of the same evening, at 8 and 11 o'clock, already claimed a victory, and spoke of their army as close in pursuit of their routed enemies. By later accounts, dated yesterday, we are told that *three flags and thirty-four guns were taken by three of the victorious regiments, and no less than* 10,000 *Austrian prisoners had already been brought in.* The trophies by which other corps signalized their victory and the total number of their prisoners, had not yet been ascertained; but the 12th Prussian Hussars are said to have broken two Austrian squares. By their own admission, the Prussians *purchased their triumph at a very heavy price;* all their corps were brought into action, and all suffered severely. *Nothing, however, can exceed the extent of the Austrian disaster.* As telegram after telegram comes in, every fresh detail confirms us in our conviction that the Imperial Army, already exhausted by a series of defeats in which no less than 20,000 prisoners had fallen into the enemy's hands, dispirited by the consciousness of the fearful odds against which it had to contend, owing to that fatal needle-gun which experience had proved to be almost irresistible, went into the field bent on a supreme effort, *not so much in defence of the monarchy as in suppor of its ancient military renown, and fought no so much to conquer as to sell the victory at the highest possible rate.* The most illustrious names in the empire are among the dead and wounded. Count THUN and Col. BINDER, both high in command, are among the former; among the latter, three Archdukes and Gen. FESTETICS. Prince LICHTENSTEIN and Prince WINDISCHGRATZ were taken prisoners. We have no accounts on the Austrian side—a melancholy proof that they have no good tidings with which to mitigate the cruel intelligence, or that the disorder in their camp is too great for them to think of tele-

Continued on Eighth Page.

NEW BOOKS.

AFTER THE WAR: A Southern tour, May 1, 1865, to May 1, 1866. By WHITELAW REID. Cincinnati and New-York: MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN.

Mr. REID acted during the war as army correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, remaining a large part of the time with the armies operating in the Southwest. His letters, which were written under the signature "Agate," were marked by decided literary ability, remarkable descriptive powers, clearness and accuracy of narrative and general reliability, and were quoted from by all the Northern journals freely and constantly. After leaving the field, he acted as a Washington correspondent of the *Gazette*, and in May, 1865, left the Capital to accompany Chief-Justice CHASE upon his Southern tour. Returning to Washington, Mr. REID remained there until the present Congress was organized, and soon after that time he again started South, and finally established himself upon a plantation somewhere in Louisiana, we believe, where he is now engaged in raising cotton. This volume describes both these trips to the South. The narrative of the first has already been given, partially, at least, in letters to the newspapers. In the course of it, interesting incidents were constantly transpiring, which Mr. REID tells in his usual graphic style. Here is one, for instance, which will bear repeating here, even if it may have been told before. It is the story of "Sandie," a negro living near Key West, which Mr. REID took down phonographically from his own lips, and the correctness of which he assures us is sustained by abundant evidence. Mr. REID writes:

Sandie is at once one of the wealthiest and one of the most respected citizens of Key West. He has contributed largely to the erection of a handsome church for the negro congregation, of which he is the leading spirit; and in the management of his private affairs, even the rebel residents admit that he displays singular prudence and skill. Since the war his remarkable history has attracted many visitors—among whom were some of our most distinguished naval officers—and brought him many attentions that might readily have turned the head of a less judicious person; but Sandie pursues his quiet way, modest as ever, and still industrious and money-making. When the following report of his story was made, he appeared in the village in a faultless suit of broadcloth, with a well-brushed silk hat. But for his color, he might have been thought a superbly-developed prize-fighter, transformed in some way into a quiet preacher. The production of the note-book startled him a little, but rubbing his head a moment as if to recall the dates, and standing, hat in hand, under the cocoas, he began:

"I left Maryland on de 2d day of October, 39. My wife went wid me. She was free, and we came to Florida. I got to work at Port Leon, on de railroad. Dere I worked nine yeahs to buy myself. I got six hundred dollahs, and de yeah's findin'. Lily, my wife, got fifteen dollahs a month. My massa charged me thirty-three hundred and fifty dollahs for myself, which Lilly had to see paid. She made herself a slave to go wid me. After we had paid de money, and got our papers—dat tuck us nine yeahs—and we had sumfin over, de town cotch fire and burnt my papers, and pretty smart money. All de money was burnt, 'cept a little silver and gold. Afterward, when dey found de papers was burnt, den they come upon us to sell us to New-Orleans. Dey come one night after I'd been out fishin'. I was settin' stripped off, washin' my feet. Fifteen men rapped at de do. I said, 'Cum in,' and tole 'em to take a seat. Dey tole me a hog had been stole dat mornin', and dat I had bought one, and dey wanted me to go up to de Squire's and tell him where I bough it. I sed I had thirty-nine head Buckshire hogs, and didn't want no more hogs, so, of cose, I hadn't got no more. Den dey axed me if I was against goin' to see de Squar, and let him know I didn't buy any. I tole him yes, I was'nt against dat, and started in my shirt sleeves and bare head to go and see him. Wen we got to de street, whar it turned off to de Squire's, de fellows took me toward de jail. I tole 'em dat wasn't the way to de Squire's, and dey said de Squire would be at de Cou't House, dat was near de jail. Den dey ax me ef I was aginst bein' tied, and I tole 'em no. Den dey brought out a new Manilla, good tym' rope, and placed my hands behind me, tied my hands, and lashed my arms wid de slack, clean up to de arm-pits. Den dey said, 'Sandie, we got you fixed.' I looked over my shoulder and said, 'What you about with your rascally tricks?' Dey sed, 'We gwine to sell you to New-Orleans; one-half goes to us, and one-half to your guardian.' Dey sed dey'd take me to jail, and de next mornin' to de railroad, and would send me to New-Orleans. Sez I, 'I ain't gwine,' and I wouldn't move for 'em. Den de man behind tuck a club and broke my head (showing a deep scar about three inches long, on the side of his head), and ax me again would I move. I wouldn't, and another at my side struck me till he broke my head in another place (showing another scar under the wool). De blood run down my face, and I licked it in on each side wid my tongue. Den I gave an Injin yell, tell dey heerd me down at ——s plantation, five miles off. Den I straightened up, and stooped down and broke de cord into five pieces. Den I cotch one man by de breast, and made an instrument ob him, and swung him around and beat de oders ober de head and breast wid his heels. I beat dem down on de ground, and trowed him hard ober de palins. Den I went back to de house and tole my wife. I tole her not be accited, but just mind me. I axed her for my box of needles, wid de crooked needles and de lances. It was about 9 o'clock wen I was in de contuct. Dis was about 10. After she got dem, I axed her for de stickin' plaster, and she began to 'spicion, and sed I was mad. I tole her not, as she tought, not mad dat way. Den I put de needles and de stickin' plaster into a box and went to bed. Lily she cried all night. Next mornin' wa's Thursday. When I got up I call for her and for de box. We went togedder, and to de public squar; and I gave free yells, so dey cud be heard all ober town. Everybody gathered around de squar. Wen de people was all standin' roun', but some little distance off, I tole 'em I didn't want dis, (putting his hand on his right leg,) nor dis, (left arm,) nor dis, (left leg,) but did want dis, (right arm.) Den I libitly run my knife froo de heistrings and cut em out; den I stoop down on de wheelbarrow, wid my needles, and seew it up, and stuck de stickin' plaster on it. Den I tuck a knife and drove it into my right hip heah (showing over the hip joint a very ugly scar, nearly eight inches long), and dey sed I work de knife back and forward four times, but I don't know zactly how many times. But I cut hole ten inches long, and four inches deep, till my leg hung useless. My wife Lily she freaded de needles; and den held de lookin' glass, so I could see to make long stitches, and sew it up, and stick on de stickin' plaster. Den I set down, and chopped my hand as hard as I cud wid de hatchet, and cut one finger clean off (holding up the left hand, with the shockingly mutilated fingers). Dat little finger I tuck up and put in my mouf, and smoked it for a cigar, till de blood from it run down my lips. Dat I sewed too, and den tole 'em if that wouldn't do, I would cut open my belly, and pull out de entrals before 'em. But dat I wouldn't go down to New-Orleans for a slave agin, for I was free. Den dey tuck me—not de whites, dey not come near me, afeard, but de brack people—and wheel me home on de wheelbarrow, wid de utensils. I was down sick two months. After dat, could go about on crutches. My ole massa was WILLIAM EGGLESTON, of Cambridge, Maryland. I waited on him. I never worked in the field, not I, till I was thirty year old. Wen he die, my young massa gave me my time for $83 a yeah. Dat was about $40 more dan common people paid. I couldn't get along fast at dat in Maryland, but de Company (the Railroad Company) offered me $600 and findin', if I cum to Florida and work on de railroad. Dat look to me big as de moon. Lily and me made nuff to buy ourselves in nine yeahs, and considerable beside."

Incidentally we have the following characteristic story of Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, which Mr. REID tells in connection with the account of an evening he spent at the house of Mr. MAY in New-Orleans:

"We had been at his house scarcely an hour, and had just gathered about the table, at lunch, when a compact, little, big-chested, crop-headed, fiery-faced officer, in Major-General's uniform, was shown in. He was altogether the most modest, bashful, and embarrassed little fellow we had seen on the whole trip; conversing under restraint, sitting uneasily on his chair, and flushing redder than ever when a lady addressed him. They tell a ludicrous story of his having taken a splendid bouquet to the theatre one evening, to give to a lady whom he knew he should see there. He held it nervously through half the performance; started once or twice from his box to pass around to the one which the lady occupied, but speedily returned, bouquet still in hand, his heart having each time failed him on the way. Finally, summoning one of his staff officers, he directed *him* to carry the bouquet over to Miss ——, with Gen. SHERIDAN's compliments! Yet, as one looks at the developments on the back of his head, it is easy to understand the tremendous energy and intense love of fighting for the sake of fighting, that have made "PHIL. SHERIDAN" the most famous cavalry officer of the war, if not of the century."

As an instance of the rapidity with which fortunes were made in the South just after the close of the war, we have the following:

A gentleman, unfortunate in previous business ventures, and without a thousand dollars in the world, came to New-Orleans to see if something would turn up. The sugar-planters had all ostentatiously proclaimed that the Emancipation Proclamation had demoralized their labor and ruined their business. Some, through spite, others because they believed it, were absolutely abandoning the cane as it stood in their fields, on the ground that the negroes couldn't be trusted to make the sugar. This gentleman saw his chance. First purchasing the matured cane from the owners for a trifle, to be paid out of the returns of the crop, he went to the negroes, told them he was a Northern man, and would pay them fairly for their work if they would go ahead and make the sugar. In this way he soon had a dozen or more plantations running again; and in a few months, the end of the sugar season brought him $130,000 net profit!

Subsequently the same man took to purchasing cotton, on a system of what seemed utterly reckless speculation. He would buy a hundred thousand dollars' worth, ship it to New-York, and check against his bills of lading for its full value. This money he instantly invested in another lot of cotton of equal amount, which he likewise shipped and checked against; then reinvesting, shipping again, checking again, still making fresh purchases, each with the money thus procured, and so building up his commercial house of card-boards. It thus happened that he sometimes used his hundred thousand dollars a dozen times over, before the returns were half in from his earlier shipments. So enormous became the ventures of this man, who started two years before on nothing, that he had on the ocean, exposed to the perils of ocean navigation, at one time, seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of cotton!

Here is an incident of Mr. REID's later experience with, or rather observation of, the negroes:

The passion for whisky is universal. I never saw man, woman, or child, reckless young scapegrace, or sanctimonious old preacher among them, who would refuse it; and the most had no hesitancy in begging it whenever they could. Many of them spent half their earnings buying whisky. That sold on the plantation was always watered down at least one-fourth. Perhaps it was owing to this fact, though it seemed rather an evidence of unexpected powers of self-restraint, that so few were to be seen intoxicated.

During the two or three months in which I was among them, seeing scores and sometimes hundreds in a day, I saw but one man absolutely drunk. He had bought a quart of whisky, one Saturday night, at a low liquor shop in Natchez. Next morning early he attacked it, and in about an hour the whisky and he were used up together. Hearing an unusual noise in the quarters, I walked down that way and found the plough-driver and the overseer both trying to quiet Horace. He was unable to stand alone, but he contrived to do a vast deal of shouting. The driver said, "Horace, don't make so much noise; don't you see the overseer?". He looked around as if surprised at learning it.

"Boss, is dat you?"

"Yes."

"Boss, I's drunk; boss, I's 'shamed o' myself; but I's drunk! I 'sarve good whipping. Boss; boss, s-s-slap me in de face, boss."

The overseer did not seem much disposed to administer the "slapping;" but Horace kept repeating, with a drunken man's persistency, "slap me in de face, boss; please, boss." Finally the overseer did give him a ringing cuff on the ear. Horace jerked off his cap, and ducked down his head with great respect, saying, "t'ank you, boss." Then, grinning his maudlin smile on the overseer, he threw open his arms as if to embrace him, and exclaimed, "*Now, kiss me, boss!*"

Next morning Horace was at work with the rest; and, though he has bought many quarts of whisky, he has never been drunk since."

These extracts are enough to give a general idea of the character of this volume, which is certainly one of the most interesting and best-written of the numerous books of Southern travel which have lately come from the press. It is but fair to say that Mr. REID writes from the radical stand point, but he is by no means prejudiced and bitter, as many newspaper correspondents who have gone South expressly to gather up facts prejudicial to that section. The volume is illustrated with numerous wood cuts, of the excellence of which each reader may judge for himself. Messrs. SHELDON & Co. and CARLETON act as agents for it in this City.

THE CONVERSION OF THE NORTHERN NATIONS. The Boyle Lectures for the year 1865, delivered at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. By CHARLES MERRIVALE, B. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO., 1866.

Dr. MERRIVALE is already well known to the public by his very able and interesting history of the Romans under the Empire. One of the most instructive portions of this history is, that which treats of the condition of the Empire before the introduction of Christianity. The author's estimates of the family and social life of the better classes among the Romans, and his judgments in respect to the moral sentiments and intellectual faith of their thinking men, are remarkable for candor and truthfulness, while the style and handling of his descriptions are such as to invest the subject with additional interest. The ability and success with which he treated this part of his history may have indicated him as a not unsuitable candidate for the Boyle lectureship. His own previous studies would certainly suggest some historical theme in case he should be selected. Of historical themes none would be nearer to his thoughts than the progress of Christianity within the Roman Empire. Accordingly the first series of discourses was devoted very naturally to the conversion of the Roman Empire. This series was received with such favor as to suggest the extension of the theme in the second series so as to include the conversion of the Northern nations. This series was delivered in the year 1865, and is contained in this volume. To the two together, in case they should be issued as a single work, he proposes to give the general title of the Conversion of the Ancient Heathens. The title of the volume before us does not fairly describe its contents. Of the eight lectures of which it is composed the last only form part of the Northern nations, the first four being directed to the decadence and conflicts of the Christian faith in the earlier period. These are in part, but only in part, connected with the barbarian invasions. In these he treats of the philosophical view of Christ's Revelation, making prominent as his text, JUSTYN MARTYR and CLEMENT, of Alexandria; of the practical view of Christ's revelation with TERTULLIAN and ORIGEN for his representative characters; of the dogmatic inferences from Christ's revelation, ATHANASIUS and AUGUSTINE being prominent, and of the relapse of Christian belief and practice, as illustrated by the corruption of the clergy, the threatening destruction of all social order by the barbarians of ecclesiastical influence, and the partial return of paganizing sentiments and manners. Lecture Fifth introduces his appropriate theme. In this he discusses the preparation of the Northern nations for Christianity. This preparation he finds in their conceptions of the Deity, His providence and government, their respect for human life, and their fine appreciation of the female character. Their mythology is much more nearly akin to the spiritual and ethical conceptions which Christianity assumes and enforces than the sensuous and objective representations of the classical nations, which address the taste only, and not the conscience. The sixth lecture treats of the power of the Church on reorganizing the chaos into which Roman corruption and barbarian destruction had brought society, chiefly through the element of authority which the Church asserted so efficiently. Lecture Seventh discusses the Northern sense of man's personal relation to God, which carries with itself the worth and equality of each individual man, forming thus one of those cardinal truths of the Christian system which the old pagan civilization could never accept, the traditions of which still linger in the feudal and monarchical systems of the Old World and in the serfdom and slavery of the New. The last lecture is upon the permanence which is secured to the Christian system by the elevation of woman, for which the Northern nations were so peculiarly prepared. These themes are discussed by the author with interest and ability—we cannot say with the force and freshness which characterize his history—but with enough to make the volume very readable and instructive.

LIFE: ITS NATURE, VARIETIES AND PHENOMENA. By LEO H. GRINDON, Lecturer on Botany at the Royal School of Medicine, Manchester, &c., &c. First American edition. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 1866.

The general plan of this book is much better than its execution. Nothing could be finer than the design to exhibit a comprehensive conception of life in its varied forms of manifestation, and to illustrate it by examples taken from the world of matter and of spirit, beginning with the lowest types of which life can be affirmed, and ending with the highest examples in which it is ever realized. The opportunity for scientific exactness in depiction and systematic order in arrangement, for varied illustrations from the blessings and riches of nature, for poetic embellishments, for moral and spiritual applications, is rich and varied beyond all possible exhaustion. The author is evidently a man of ready apprehension, of appreciative sensibility, of varied reading, and of elevated moral and religious aspirations. He has studied earnestly and to a very good purpose—having made himself familiar with the older and recent speculations on this very fertile theme, and being by no means destitute of a solid and critical judgment. But he fails very seriously in respect of clearness of conception, of coherence of inference, of severity and accuracy in statement, and of simplicity of taste. In consequence, his book is disfigured by tawdriness of ornament, by strain and extravagance in language, and by confusion of method, as well as a general ill-judgment in his practical reflections. Through a desire to be popular and interesting, he has failed to be either in the best sense. If we compare his confused conceptions, his redundant verbiage, his frequent repetitions, with the sharply cut, the neatly expressed, the continually progressive writings of AGASSIZ, we cannot but be struck with the contrast. Nothwithstanding these grave defects, the volume is very readable, and to one who likes the suggestiveness of a well-informed man, who writes in a gossipping and miscellaneous way, following the course of his own associations, with a very rambling method and a very kindly humor, the book may be safely recommended as a very good book for a vacant hour, a holiday, a railway jaunt, or a Summer watering-place.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET. A Novel. By EDMUND YATES. Boston: LORING.

Broken to Harness which we noticed some weeks since, is a fair type of the novels written by Mr. YATES. He has seen about as much of the *demi monde* as he has of English high life, and his acquaintance with each enables him to write with a freedom and familiarity which secures him readers here, where only the leading peculiarities of the classes he describes are known, as well as at home, where the characters whom he selects as types can be more accurately criticised. *Running the Gauntlet* is the story of Georgie Stanfield, or Lady Mitford, as she becomes. Before marriage her husband gets into bad company, commits a forgery in a small way, but is forgiven by his betrothed, who clings to him through all his troubles. Notwithstanding her fidelity, after his marriage—for he finally frees himself from his difficulties—he becomes infatuated with the young and handsome wife of a Mr. Hammond, an invalid, who encourages his advances. Meanwhile an old flame of Mrs. Hammond, Col. Alsager, appears upon the scene, and seeing the intrigue in which Sir Charles Mitford is becoming involved, gradually assumes the attitude of protector to Lady Mitford. Sir Charles persists in his attachment to Mrs. Hammond, becomes brutal to his wife, who remains true to him through all and "runs the gauntlet" of town scandal because of her husband's misbehavior. Mrs. Hammond finally becomes a widow, but is left destitute because her true character had been penetrated by her husband's friends, who persuade him to cut her off in his will. Made desperate by her straitened circumstances, she suddenly goes to Baden-Baden in pursuit of a former wealthy admirer, a Russian Prince, whom she hopes to entrap. Sir Charles follows, forces the Prince to fight a duel, and is mortally wounded. The way is thus left clear for the marriage of Mrs. Hammond and the Prince. The next step in the plot is the removal of the remains of Sir Charles to his former home, where his injured wife cares for them sacredly. In due time she recovers from the poignancy of her grief, and, as the reader is left to understand, marries Col. Alsager. Some auxiliary plots add interest to the story, which is told in a style so lively and vigorous that it is sure to be read to the end if once commenced.

A NARRATIVE OF ANDERSONVILLE, drawn from the evidence elicited on the trial of HENRY WIRZ, the Jailor. With the argument of Col. N. P. CHIPMAN, Judge-Advocate. By AMBROSE SPENCER. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS.

There is nothing particularly new in this volume, but it is upon a subject which will always possess a terrible fascination for every American. Mr. SPENCER, whose home is at Americus, Ga., remained loyal through the war, and could himself testify to the accuracy of many of the facts which he here records, and which he has summarized, as the title of the book indicates, from the statements made by the witnesses who were examined during the course of the Wirz trial. Fearful as are these revelations of cruelty to the defenceless prisoners, none speaks to the point more pertinently and forcibly than the engraving which forms the frontispiece to the volume. This is taken from a photograph, which gives a view from the main gate at the Andersonville prison-house, and a glance at it is sufficient to convince any one that the prisoners captured by the rebels could have been gathered there in such numbers but for one object—to crowd them to death. Mr. SPENCER collates the testimony faithfully and well, and the book makes a much more convenient volume than the full report of the Wirz trial. It is a valuable addition to the literature of the war.

Magazines, Reviews, &c.

—The *Theological Eclectic*, which has heretofore been published at Cincinnati under the supervision, we believe, of Prof. GEORGE E. DAY, its editor, has now passed under the control of MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN, who design issuing it tri-monthly in this City. The number for July and August (the first under this new arrangement) contains a translation from Dr. VAN OOSTERZEE, with selections from the *British Quarterly*, from the *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, (on the late Dr. ISAAC TAYLOR,) and an article written for the *Fortnightly Review* on "Strauss' New Life of Christ," by PETER BAYNE. By a provoking error of the stereotyper this number is issued with the last eight pages omitted, which, according to the table of contents, include the *British Quarterly Review* upon Dr. BUSHNELL's "Vicarious Sacrifice," and notices of recent publications, with literary and theological intelligence. The numerous religious publications of the day would seem to cover substantially the ground occupied by the *Theological Eclectic*, but the fact that it has reached the fourth volume is sufficient proof that it receives remunerative patronage from clergymen and intelligent laymen, for whom it is particularly designed. As the name of the magazine indicates, its articles are all selected.

—The *American Presbyterian and Theological Review* (New-York: WILLIAM SHERWOOD) contains a large variety of interesting and able articles. The opening paper on the "Being of God" is by Dr. MILES P. SQUIER, of Geneva, N. Y., whose death has just been announced. "The Fullness of the Time" is a translation by Rev. J. P. WESTERVELT of an article upon "The Coming of Christ," by that eminent divine, Dr. J. J. VAN OOSTERZEE, of the Utrecht University. The other articles are "Raphael Sanzio," by Dr. A. D. GRIDLEY, of Clinton, N. Y.; "The Reformed Church of France," "The Name of the Lord," and a succinct summary of the proceedings of the General Assembly at St. Louis. An exhaustive and thorough summary of the literature of the last three months is also given.

—Messrs. G. H. SNYDER & Co. have published a little volume entitled "Key to Business Success in New-York," which gives considerable information regarding the wages paid to employes, and other statistics regarding the manner of conducting business here.

Books Received.

A BRIEF TREATISE UPON CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARTY QUESTIONS AND THE HISTORY OF POLITICAL PARTIES, as I received it orally from the late STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois. By J. MADISON CUTTS, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A. Small 8vo. D. APPLETON & CO.

A NARRATIVE OF ANDERSONVILLE. Drawn from the evidence elicited on the trial of HENRY WIRZ, the jailor. With the argument of Col. N. P. CHIPMAN, Judge-Advocate. By AMBROSE SPENCER. 12mo, pp. 272. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS.

ESSAIS D'HYGIENE ET DE THERAPEUTIQUE MILITAIRES PRESENTES A LA COMMISSION SANITAIRE DES ETATS UNIS. Annotés et publiés en Français. Par THOMAS W. EVANS, Docteur en Medicine. Paris: VICTOR MASSON ET FILS.

THE CONVERSION OF THE NORTHERN NATIONS. The Boyle Lectures for the Year 1865. By CHARLES MERRIVALE, B. D., author of "A History of Romans under the Empire." Small 8vo, cloth. D. APPLETON & CO.

MEDICAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. By JONATHAN LETTERMAN, M. D., late Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac. 8vo, pp. 186. D. APPLETON & CO.

NOTE SUR LA PERIODE DE REACTION CONSECUTIVE A L'ACCES DU CHOLERA EPIDEMIQUE. Par M. WORMS, Medicen en Chef de l'Hôpital du Gros Caillou.

PASSAGES, INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES IN THE LIFE OF JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, (THE ELDER.) By his daughter. 12mo, pp. 186. New-York: CARLETON.

LETTERS D'UN ONCLE A SON NEVEU SUR LE GOUVERNEMENT DES ETATS UNIS. Par le Dr. THOMAS W. EVANS. Paris: E. DENTU.

GOBLIN MARKET AND OTHER POEMS. By CHRISTINA ROSSETTI. 12mo, pp. 256. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

TRAVELS IN SPAIN. By HENRY BLACKBURN. 8vo, pp. 248. London: SAMPSON, LOW, SON & MARSTON.

WHO GOES THERE? or, MEN AND EVENTS. By SENTINEL. 12mo, pp. 288. New-York: CARLETON.

LA COMMISSION SANITAIRE DES ETATS UNIS. Par le Dr. THOMAS W. EVANS. Paris: E. DENTU.

ANNALS OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY. Vol. I. 8vo, pp. 203. Albany: THEO. PARSONS & CO.

SHERBROOKE. By H. B. G., author of "Madge." 12mo, pp. 463. D. APPLETON & CO.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA.

The Heat—The Cotton Question—The Prospects for the Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 9, 1866.

Your excessive heat, I see, still continues, your thermometers ranging as high as 97°. Here, since my last, mine has marked no higher than 88°. Three or four days were what we call hot, but nothing like the heat represented by your papers. Nor have we had any cases of sun-stroke. The city is perfectly healthy, and business, in and out door, has gone on comfortably. Cotton is still coming down the railroads, and there is every indication that it will continue to come down, in small quantities, during the Summer. More of it has been held back than is generally supposed. During a ride of some forty miles in Middle Georgia three weeks since, I found a few bales—say 6, 10, 15—at every place we stopped. One wealthy planter in Southwestern Georgia informed me that he had on hand yet 600 bales. All held back for higher prices. Perhaps I am not out, when I say that there are still 20,000 bales of the old crop in the State.

At present there is, I suppose, no more interesting subject to a large and influential class of your readers than the "Cotton Question." And I will, therefore, give a few facts and ideas on the subject in a plain, practical way, that may perhaps assist their calculations.

Cotton having for so long a time formed, largely, the basis of exchange between the United States and Europe, the question has become one of concern not only to the commercial man, but also to the political economist. We must ship either gold or cotton to meet our foreign engagements. Now, what are our prospects for the production of cotton in the future? Or how much may we rely, approximately, every year, as a substitute for the gold we must otherwise send abroad? I am aware the subject has been much written upon. But I have not seen it presented as a mere question of labor—the labor necessary to its production.

In my last I stated the number of colored persons in Georgia, in 1860, at 465,698. From this must be deducted 3,500 free colored, who lived principally in the towns, as barbers, confectioners, hucksters, milliners, &c., leaving 462,198 slaves, of all ages, for the cultivation of the staples, cotton and rice, and for other employments. Of this number of slaves, 229,193 were males, 233,005 were females. With the effective force of this slave labor—that is to say, the able-bodied men and women, and the healthy children over ten years of age—Georgia produced in 1860, of the great staples, 701,840 bales of cotton (ginned), and 52,507,652 pounds of rice. Now, it is estimated generally throughout the State, and, I think, not much wide of the mark, that during the war, by Sherman's march, by disease, and by emigration to other States, the number of slaves in the State was reduced 100,000. This would make the number of freedmen, women, and children (formerly slaves) in the State of Georgia at this time 362,198. The effect of emancipation, influenced further by the teachings of the fanatical abolitionists ramifying the State, has been to take the women out of the fields, also the children over ten years of age, who were useful in picking cotton and other light labor, leaving for effective agricultural pursuits only the males, who may be set down in round numbers at 200,000. Here we see at once a reduction of the tillage force of the State to one-half since 1860. Subtract further the rice-field hands, the timber-cutters, the laborers on railroads and other public works, the vagabonds idling about the towns and through the country, and I think we may safely state the force serviceable for the cultivation of cotton at 175,000 hands, a very liberal estimate.

The question is not whether the negro, free, will work or not. That has been already demonstrated. As a class, they will work, and are doing well. As among other people, there are some idle and vicious. But under all the circumstances attending their emancipation no people could have behaved better. The question is not that, but the amount of effective labor in the State that may be applied to the production of cotton. And this labor is not now sufficient, even with favorable seasons, to produce more than one-third of the crop of 1860—say about 230,000 bales of ginned cotton. Add, for this year, bad seed, heavy rains in many parts of the State, and bad husbandry, (men planting more ground than they could efficiently work,) and the expectations from Georgia this year of the maturing crop may be rated at from 175,000 to 200,000 bales. So much for the year 1866. But what for the future?

The opinion is universally expressed that more cotton has been planted this year than will be planted in any one year for many years to come. Why? For the reason that, seeking to retrieve the losses by the war, and impelled by exaggerated notions of what would be the price of cotton, every planter who could, by any sacrifices, work his place, engaged freedmen and plunged into planting on the old system, slavery only left out. High wages was given or promised. With the impulsiveness and want of foresight largely characteristic of our people, many captivated by the prospect of large gains, and not counting the cost, planted as much cotton as they could get in. A few, acting more prudently, planted but little, comparatively, in cotton, and largely in corn. For instance, a friend of mine, one of the largest planters in the State, has put only 350 acres in cotton, and the remainder in corn. Many of his neighbors put in the usual 500 and 600 acres in cotton. The result is, that while my friend's cotton is in beautiful order, promising well, his neighbor's crops are being choked up by grass, for the want of labor to work them properly. Hence experience, which is a hard master, is teaching our people that except in a few cases of wealthy men who have the capital to work a large force, cotton hereafter, in general, must be a farm product. In other words, the great mass of planters in our State must look hereafter to their farms for maintenance. They must grow their own corn and make their own meat, cultivating only a few acres in cotton for a little surplus profit. Large capitalists may grow cotton largely, but none others. An English (Manchester) Company has already embarked in this business. I learn that in Southwestern Georgia they have three plantations, under charge of an experienced gentleman of the State, to whom they pay a salary of $12,000 per annum, with horse, buggy and servant; that by the aid of liberal wages they command the requisite labor, and that their crops are looking well. It is an experiment, and so far promising remuneration. But, as I have shown you, on account of the deficiency of labor, such instances of large planting successfully are the exceptions now, and not the general rule. Hereafter, until labor of some kind can be introduced to replace that lost, the production of cotton must be, as I said before, with few exceptions, a farm culture, and not a planting interest. The West has lost here its market for meat and breadstuffs. We must, the majority of us, do as the Germans in Texas—support ourselves on the products of our farms, (no longer plantations,) cultivating only so much cotton as the labor necessary to support may be spared for it. Consequently, the production of cotton in the State must be measured altogether by the labor applicable to its cultivation. The supply from Georgia, therefore, cannot be estimated at more than 200,000 bales annually until immigration shall have again increased the number of our agriculturists. Will cotton rate at 25 cents? If so, we can get along; for 701,840 bales, at 500 pounds to the bale, gave 350,920,000 pounds, which, at 8 cents, brought $28,073,600. Now 200,000 bales, at 500 pounds to the bale, give 100,000,000 pounds, that at 25 cents, will bring $25,000,000. A difference against 1866, for the State of Georgia, of $3,073,600. The proposed tax on cotton may diminish somewhat its cultivation. But the whole question turns, principally, as I think I have shown, upon the labor in the State applicable to its production.

To control again the cotton market in Europe we must then increase the laboring force in the cotton belt, that we may augment its production, and so, diminishing the price per pound, shut out the receipts from India, Brazil, Egypt, &c., that, at low prices, cannot compete with us in the economy of transportation to England.

GEORGIA.

The National Union Convention—Shall Georgia be Represented, and How?

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 11.

With considerable reluctance I turned my back on Athens, whose refined inhabitants, unostentatious hospitality, genial climate, crystal water and absence of mosquitoes, strongly recommended it to me as a most agreeable resting-place. But as this arid and mosquitoful city is one of the most important political centres, I have bought a supply of palm-leaf fans, taken a lodging close to a soda-water fountain, enveloped myself in various folds of net, and thus, "thrice armed"—my quarrel with the burning heat, the infamous water and the *varmints* being undeniably "just"—I have set to work to catch public opinion as it crawls panting along the streets, or reclines lazily at its wonted resorts.

The National Union Convention is the great topic of conversation. Shall Georgia send representatives, or shall she not? *that* is the question. If yea, whom shall she send? If nay, what will be the effect of her silence? I have not been here many hours, but I have had sufficient opportunity to hear these questions abundantly discussed, and from the positions of many whom I heard express opinions, I can form a pretty accurate judgment of what the people think.

On the main question—the policy of a convention of friends of the Union and the Constitution, who are in favor of the President's plan of restoration, and of the representation of the now excluded States, all opinions blend in one unanimous approval. The beneficial influence which such a body can exercise over the Northern people, is universally admitted; and as the direct result of that influence, if it prevails, must be to ameliorate the condition of the Southern States, the aims of the Convention are cordially and gratefully approved and their success earnestly desired. But there is a wide divergence of opinion as to whether the excluded and *de facto*, if not *de jure*, disfranchised States ought or ought not to send delegates to that body. In the opinion of very many they certainly ought not. If, for instance, Georgia were to choose representatives, she would inevitably select eighteen men, not one of whom can honestly take the test oath, and who would therefore enter the Convention with the ban of perpetual disfranchisement over their heads, and ropes round their necks. What could any one of such men say or do which would not only not strengthen the hands of Northern conservatives, but which would not directly weaken any policy they might adopt? Take for example the four distinguished gentlemen whom it has been proposed to send as representatives of the State at large. One of them is Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, late Vice-President of the late Confederate States, an "unpardoned rebel" whom the now pending Constitutional Amendment disfranchises forever, who cannot touch the test oath, who is excluded from the seat in the Senate to which he was elected, and who is still liable to be tried, convicted and condemned to death as a traitor and a felon. Another is Mr. BENJAMIN H. HILL, ex-Confederate Senator, also an unpardoned rebel, unable to take the test oath, and also subject to trial, conviction and punishment for treason. Mr. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON is in precisely the same situation. The fourth is Gen. A. H. COLQUITT, a rebel officer who would die before he would take the test oath, who is still really a prisoner of war on parole, and who could not go to Philadelphia without previously obtaining the permission of the War Department to enlarge the limits of his parole. Of what use would such men be in a council of Northern citizens? If they spoke, agreeing in the denunciation of themselves and their fellows as "traitors" and "felons," they would be despised by their hearers, by their own fellow-citizens, and by themselves. If they should speak, remonstrating against the use of such terms, and demanding the rights which belong to them, they would become obnoxious to nine-tenths of the Convention, and bring down on them the fiercest denunciations of all the Radicals. Thus spoke a very prominent Georgian when asked to give his opinion as to whether the State should send delegates. It is right to say that he desires the success of the Convention, would do anything which he could deem useful to promote its object, and strengthen the President; but he thinks the Conservatives of the North should be left to do the great work without any interference on the part of the South, which could only intensify the rage of the Radicals, and give them fresh food for misrepresentation. The opinions of this gentleman are those of all who are opposed to Southern participation in the Philadelphia Convention.

There are many others who think the State should be represented, but that one delegate of acknowledged wisdom, moderation and prudence, will be quite enough to state the case of Georgia. All who think this, point to Mr. A. H. STEVENS as the wise, moderate and prudent man who should go.

There are many who are for a full delegation, and are for going to work at once to select them. Every little Ward politician is on the look-out for lightning to strike him, and is as confident that he should go to represent "Georgia's wrong," and every sane man is confident he should remain at home to take care of his own rights.

Foolish, indiscreet, gazy, talking politicians, picked up at the cross-roads, would do incalculable mischief to the Conservative cause. Every one of them would want to make a speech and "make a reputation," and ninety out of a hundred of such men would do and say those things which they ought not to do or say, and leave undone and unsaid those things which they ought to do and say.

As yet no very prominent Georgian but BEN. H. HILL has come out strongly in favor of the Convention. The chief newspapers are, with one or two exceptions, for the Convention, strongly and decidedly. Wise men think it far better that the State should be silent than that she should be represented by interior or indiscreet men. It is clear that if the Southern States do not send delegates, the radicals will at once exclaim to the Northern Conservatives: "You invited the rebels to meet you and come back to fellowship with you, but the unreclaimed traitors refused indignantly all association with you, and have thus proved the truth of our estimate of their present attitude and state of feeling." That the people will elect eighteen delegates who can subscribe or approve the test oath, or accept, without wincing "audibly," being called traitors, rebels, felons, &c., is no more likely than that they will elect eighteen angels. If they elect they will choose men who eighteen months ago were rebels, and of the number half at least will be Confederate soldiers. Not one can take the test oath, for all notoriously bore a voluntary part in the rebellion; but they have all taken the oath to support the Constitution, the Union and the laws. They have kept that oath in perfect faith, and they will continue to keep it with God's help. They have approved the amendment abolishing slavery, and have acquiesced honestly in the present order of things. "But," said an influential merchant a few hours ago to a very fussy politician who evidently wants to be at something, "would not such delegates as you and I know Georgia would send, be at once denounced as rebels and traitors, and might they not be refused seats on the ground that they are not what is called 'loyal'—that is, were not opposed to Georgia during the war?" The politician silenced the doubting merchant by telling him: "Elect STEPHENS, HILL, JOHNSON and COLQUITT, and I will guarantee their success." The merchant at last accounts could not see how this quadrilateral of sublimated disloyalty could do any good, even if the doorkeeper of the Convention were not as obdurate to all four as the doorkeeper of the Senate has been to two of their number.

All think that Conservatives should strike a blow for the Union and the Constitution. All commend DOOLITTLE, COWAN, RAYMOND, HENDRICKS, REVERDY JOHNSON, and all who act with them in holding up the arms of the President. All wish them success, as from their efforts alone can the South recover her equal liberty in the Union. But Southern men are sensitive. It is natural they should be so. They are proud; their sufferings have only rendered them still more so. They have made all the voluntary concessions they will ever make; but if to be law-abiding citizens, faithful to their sworn pledge to support the Constitution and the Union, sincere in their recognition of the defeat of the right of secession, and honest in their acquiescence in the abolition of slavery, does not furnish the requisite amount of loyalty, they do not see what more they can do but make degrading confessions to crime, which they never will, as those to curry whose favor they would be made would despise them as utterly as they would despise themselves.

If it is desired that the South should send delegates, and those of a class who can do good, it would be well for the Committee to address a special invitation to the excluded States, couched in more courteous phrase than the late call. If you were to desire to invite a late opponent in a great lawsuit which created much bitterness of feeling, and was but recently decided in your favor, to unite with you in council or socially, surely you would not say: "Though you were a robber, a violent trespasser, a flagrant violator of law, &c., the case having been decided in my favor, I am willing to meet you again." You would use some milder and more conciliatory language. Might not the North do so with advantage? She has gained the case. She can afford to be generous.

QUONDAM.

VIRGINIA.

A Glimpse into Fortress Monroe—Details of Carroll Hall—Every-day Life of Jefferson Davis—A Recent Full and Unreserved Expression of His Opinion on the Craven Book—He Denies its Accuracy as a Statement of Facts—He Gives His Opinion of Gen. Miles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

Nothing is more difficult than for the newspaper correspondent to gain even a transient view of the inner life at Fortress Monroe, as the Government, for some reason to itself best known, doubtless has issued an imperative order for the exclusion of his craft from the precincts of the Fortress. Everybody else Gen. MILES can admit at his discretion, but let the person waiting at those massive gates be known to be connected with a newspaper, and there his journey ends. Once, indeed, when I did not know of the existence of this order, through some inadvertence or stupidity of the corporal of the guard, I gained the interior of those huge walls, but my capture of the stronghold was not fruitful of results, as I was in a few minutes incontinently captured and politely turned out, with many "regrets" and other stereotyped expressions, that it was impossible to give me the same privilege accorded to DAVIS—the freedom of the fort.

The public must hear about the prisoner at Fortress Monroe; they expect it and demand it at our hands, and not being able ourselves to see JEFFERSON DAVIS, we are driven to the necessity of deriving our knowledge of him from those who have the privilege. Of the great number who do see him and converse with him, very few indeed are to be trusted to give a correct version of what he says; but it has been my good fortune to come into communication with one of these few. A gentleman of this city of the highest standing and character has recently had a very extended interview with DAVIS, having spent an entire day with him in the fort, and what I have to say of the prisoner is derived from this entirely trustworthy source.

THE PRESENT CONDITION

of DAVIS, while improved since the date of Dr. COOPER's report, is still far from healthy. He has that peculiar sallowness that is the inevitable result of long confinement, and his nervous irritability under restraint has naturally enough taken off and keeps off what little flesh he ever had. He has no appetite, and it was noted the other day as a remarkable event that he ate the whole of a crab at one meal. The constitution of the man seems gone, and Dr. COOPER said as much when, being asked why he did not build up his patient promptly, replied that there was nothing to build on. Whether this state of affairs is a result of his confinement is at least problematical, but it is not my province to discuss it. A man of seriously impaired health for years before he was taken to the Fortress, and a sufferer from nervous disease, it is the prevalent opinion that the ruin that came upon his ambition would have brought him to precisely the same physical condition without any confinement at all. He was not the man to sneer it away, like BENJAMIN, or work it away, like LEE and JOHNSTON, or philosophize it away, like STEPHENS. Whatever might have been, the plain, simple truth is that JEFFERSON DAVIS is suffering at Fortress Monroe from the same nervous disease to which he was for years constantly subject at Richmond and at Washington.

That his confinement has ever been unnecessarily rigorous, with the view of intensifying his disease, nobody who knows Gen. MILES believes, and nobody asserts except the malignant editors of copperhead newspapers. Whatever grievances he may have had, he now appears to claim one only, and that is

THE GLARING LIGHT

so dwelt upon of late by the editors referred to as an instrument of torture surpassing any that the Spanish Inquisitors could invent. That "glaring light" has fired many a copperhead heart of late, and been held up as proof positive of the utter depravity and malignity of the Yankee nation. It is unfortunate indeed for this gentry, but the plain facts about that glaring light rob it of its horrors. But to understand the matter fully it is necessary to describe somewhat in detail the prisoner's quarters. Carroll Hall is a large, oblong building, only one room in depth, and surrounded on all sides with a veranda or porch. The apartment of DAVIS is an end room, having an opening on each veranda and one into the adjoining room. The walls are plain white, and the bed is placed in a corner of the room next to the adjoining room. That "glaring light" is in the adjoining room on a small table in its centre. The bed is thus in the shadow, and the direct light does not reach DAVIS at all, and it is only after it has traversed the half of one large room, the whole of another, and been reflected back from the opposite plain white wall of his room that it has any power to annoy the prisoner. His eyes are very weak, and the light doubtless does annoy him more than it would any man living; but Gen. MILES, conceiving it his duty to have the prisoner always in sight of the sentinels, it is difficult to imagine any plan by which he can make the light less offensive than it is under the present arrangement; but the more sensible course undoubtedly would be to dispense with sentinels altogether, and leave DAVIS at night as at day, to his parole.

These sentinels who stand watch and ward upon the prisoner between sunset and sunrise when he is confined in his room, pace the verandahs I have mentioned, one upon each side, and command a constant view of the entire room through the large windows. To obviate any annoyance the prisoner might experience from the noise they would make in treading the uncarpeted floor, their beats have been covered to the depth of three inches with saw-dust, which is confined within the proper limits by means of cleets; and Mr. DAVIS does not complain of being disturbed by the noise of the sentinels.

By day Mr. DAVIS is at entire liberty under parole within the limits of the Fortress, and generally spends the most of his time in the apartment of his wife, who has had one of the casemates assigned her. He is at liberty to receive any books or papers that anybody chooses to send him, and in perusing these and in conversations with his wife and with the numerous visitors who are constantly calling upon him, he prevents time from hanging heavily upon his hands.

Having thus hastily glanced at the so-called physical discomforts he is now undergoing, the most interesting part of my narrative is to give his opinions concerning

THE CRAVEN BOOK.

Although he has never said so in so many words, he has said enough to show that he has read the work with decided impatience and indignation. He thinks it a gross breach of confidence, in the first place, for Dr. CRAVEN to have written any book about him at all, as all the information he pretends to give was derived from the confidential and generally considered sacred relation of physician and patient. Having written a book under these circumstances, Mr. DAVIS thinks he was doubly bound to adhere strictly to truth. Generally, Mr. DAVIS denies the accuracy of every reported conversation in the book, but as throwing light upon his thoughts and feelings I specify a few of the points he made.

He grew most indignant perhaps over the fact that CRAVEN puts into his mouth on several occasions the expression, "me and *my* people," which he says he never used at any time or upon any occasion, the form of words used when he had occasion to refer to himself and the Southern people being "me and *our* people." In commenting upon this point DAVIS remarked that whatever he might have been he had never been egotistical, and he grew somewhat eloquent over the meekness and humility that had always marked his conduct.

Mr. DAVIS repudiates in toto the Craven account of the manacling scene declaring the mock-heroic speeches CRAVEN represents to have been made on both sides to have been uttered. His account is to the effect that when the file of soldiers entered his room, and the Sergeant had stated in a few direct words the business upon which they had come, he (DAVIS) quietly and briefly said that he must resent it to the extent of his power as an insult to "me and *our* people." With the view only of entering this forcible protest and with no intent of engaging in a childish struggle with the soldiers, he struck at the man nearest him, when the soldiers brought their arms promptly to the position of "charge bayonets." Sergeant ——, however, instantly ordered "Shoulder arms," and had the prisoner seized and placed upon the bed. When there DAVIS struggled for a moment with the same intent, but only for a moment, and then submitted without remark to what he knew he could not avoid. The Sergeant, (who was the only "officer" present,) Mr. DAVIS says, performed his duty just as a soldier would do, made no excuses for it, and did not plead orders. In short, all the details of this scene in the Craven book, including the exclamation by DAVIS, "Oh, the shame! oh, the shame!" upon which the changes have been wrung so incessantly by Southern newspapers, are upon the authority of the prisoner himself merely figments of the Doctor's imagination.

Mr. DAVIS is particularly indignant over the fact that he is made to indorse Gen. HUNTER as a "Christian and a patriot," and he says truly enough that it would have been grotesquely inconsistent for him to have done anything of the kind, after having, as President of the Confederacy, put HUNTER under the ban as a robber. All that he ever said to CRAVEN on the subject was that HUNTER was a fanatic, and he gave as his reason for the opinion, that he had on two occasions, some years ago, attended HUNTER in a duel, and that both times, when all was in readiness for the word to be given, HUNTER knelt down and prayed, rising and firing at the word.

Mr. DAVIS says that he never uttered a word upon the question of Reconstruction until May last, five months after Dr. CRAVEN had left the fort. Then he did, at the request of some of the officers of the fort, express his views, and it is this conversation that is attempted to be given in the book, and is there represented as having been held with Dr. CRAVEN himself. With the report made of his remarks, DAVIS does not find much fault, except that when speaking of the folly of requiring people to take oaths he illustrated it by saying that when the Fugitive Slave Law was in force, the New-England members coming to the bars of the Houses of Congress to swear support to the Constitution and the laws always made a mental reservation against the Fugitive Slave Law. This illustration, which he seems to consider of great weight, is omitted, and thinking he has made a great point against New-England, he is, of course, chagrined over the omission; but he throws a thin disguise over his feelings by remarking that if his opinions were to be reported at all he wanted them reported fully and correctly.

Upon one point JEFFERSON DAVIS rises to the dignity of justice, and puts to the blush those of his self-constituted advocates who are continually loading Gen. MILES with the most opprobrious epithets. Mr. DAVIS has none of these for the man who has been made his jailer, but simply says that he thinks Gen. MYLES is an enigma. He says he knows MILES to be a brave man and a good soldier, and is inclined to believe that his course toward him (DAVIS) has been pursued only for the purpose of adding to his physical discomforts or of putting indignity upon him, and prefers to believe that the man whom he knows to be a good soldier has pursued his course from a sense of duty. Further, Mr. DAVIS admits that when he has made complaint of anything in his treatment, Gen. MILES has rectified it; and the prisoner's only further ground of dissatisfaction was that it was not done at once, the General taking his own time to work the reform. Thus, when he complained of the casemate he was removed to Carroll Hall, but not until some weeks afterward; when he objected to the sentinels in his room, they were taken out, when their tramp on the outside was stated as matter of an annoyance, their beats were first carpeted, and afterward fixed with sawdust, as I have mentioned. Mr. DAVIS mentioned all these facts, and from the further fact that these requests were not instantly complied with, he arrives at a conclusion that Gen. MILES is an enigma, only not a Sir HUDSON LOWE, nor a Spanish inquisitor. DAVIS has complained of the lamp, and expects that MILES in his own good time will remove it, and meantime he makes considerably less noise about it than a lot of editors whom it does not discommode at all. It was suggested, by the way, to DAVIS, by the friend from whom I received my information, that he might get rid of the "glaring light" by putting a heavy screen or a blanket at the foot of his bed, to which he replied, "They won't let me. It would cut me off from the view of the sentinels, and they say they must have me constantly in sight." This, too, he expects Gen. MILES soon to remedy, and does not look upon it as a proof of innate cruelty or unmanly vengeance.

In closing, I must add that my informant puts a very different construction upon the statement I have made than that which appears herein. I have narrated facts exactly as they were given me, and if they should lead to a different conclusion than what he expected, the fault is mine, or that of the facts, certainly not his.

E. O.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PICKPOCKETS.

Who they Are and How they Operate.

At the present time, when pickpockets are doing a thriving business, and when it is scarcely safe for a person to carry money or other valuables about his person from one block to another, some facts concerning these light-fingered individuals may not prove devoid of interest to the general reader. City people generally think they know all about pickpockets, and each individual, as he reads of some other person being victimized, chuckles to himself, "they can't come that over me. I'm a New-Yorker, and thieves know better than to touch City people." All such individuals are wrong; they don't know all about pickpockets, can't tell one when they see him, and pickpockets *do* rob City people. In fact, the records show that they seldom rob any one else. For to every countryman who loses his pocket-book there are ten New-Yorkers deprived of their valuables by our pickpockets. The very confidence which City people feel and exhibit, makes them the victims of sharpers, and our rogues, aside from the matter of gain, rejoice whenever they can outwit the New-Yorker, whose confident air seems to say "I'm up to all your dodges." There's not a pick-pocket in the business who would not rather steal five dollars from a City man than twenty from a countryman, nor who would'nt take both sums if he could get them. Pickpockets form a very numerous class of our public depredators. They are mostly young men ranging from fifteen to twenty-five years of age, who, having been born in the garrets and cellars of tenement-houses, and served an apprenticeship as street vagabonds, adopt the profession as the easiest means of getting a living. They are constitutionally opposed to work, and would reject with scorn an offer calculated to subject them to manly toil. A large majority of them are of Irish descent, but claim America as their native land. They dress well, but flashily, rejoicing in suits of varied colors, frilled shirts, and stove-pipe hats. Always tall hats—hats which are neither graceful nor elegant, but which as worn by them—set jauntily one one side of the head—gives them an appearance of being "fast boys." At the present season of the year they particularly affect tall white felt hats, with a particularly wide mourning band upon it. They also have an affection for jewelry, and when good and valuable articles cannot be obtained, the imitation will do as well. Each one has his mistress, who not unfrequently pursues the same line of business as does her lover. They are more generally, however, young girls from the lower walks of society, who have been led from the paths of virtue by the young pickpocket, whose pleasant manners, good address, and shining clothes have won their maiden affections. As a rule, these couples are faithful to each other, and the connection not unfrequently lasts for years. Let a pickpocket get into trouble, and there is no one of all his friends who will stick to him so long, do so much for him as his "Moll." When finally the strong arm of the law gets hold of him and the prison doors close upon him for a term of years, she will be obliged to get her living in some other man; but her affections cling to her incarcerated hero, and no sooner is he restored to the world again, than she, "forsaking all others, cleaves only unto him." These women were not spoken when she made the compact with him, but her heart recognizes the justice of them, and her love bids her follow her lord. Children are often born of these unhallowed unions, but father and mother both shrink with holy horror from the thought of their offspring following the unlawful pursuits of the latter. There is a pickpocket in this City whose wife is of the same profession. We use the term "wife," for although no marriage service ever made them of "one flesh," they both recognized the relation of husband and wife. They have three children—two boys and a girl—the oldest of them twelve years of age, the girl being the youngest of all. Both boys have been away from home and at a first-class school in the country for years, and are never allowed to visit the City, where a hint of the character of their parents could reach them. The little girl, too, as soon as she could know the laws of right and wrong is sent daily to school, and will shortly be sent from home. The parents are resolved to educate their children well, and to give them an honest start in the world. To this end they ply their profession without intermission, are economical and sober. They look anxiously forward to the day when they shall make a "big haul" and be able to leave the business; and so it is with many. None of them like the life they lead, but having got into it, and acquired habits of idleness and lost their characters, they are forced to continue. Every one confidently expects to make a "big haul" some day and then reform. Pickpockets ply their dexterous trade wherever there is a crowd; at the steamboat landings, depots, on the ferryboat and in the cars. A procession is a harvest to them, and a fire a godsend. All our lines of street cars and stages are infested by them. Since the Fourth-avenue cars, connecting as they do with the New-Haven Railroad holds out to them peculiar temptations. Let us see the daily doings of a New-York pickpocket. He lives with his mistress in private rooms, seldom in a hotel or boarding-house. They rise at a good season in the morning, and he hastens into the street. After imbibing his cocktail, he proceeds to some one of the lines of cars or stages which bring down town our business men. For two or three hours in the morning they are crowded almost to bursting. He jumps in, finds the stage full, and all the gentlemen reading their morning papers. He crowds himself into a seat beside a man, and, if the latter does not care to read, he pulls out a paper to conceal the movements of his hands. Under the paper covering him, he ascertains by light and artistic touches, whether there is a pocket-book in his vicinity. If he finds one which promises to be fat and weighty—he judges from the owner's appearance—he deftly inserts his fingers into the gentleman's pocket, and the wallet soon changes owners. Perhaps a watch to the man at his side; the lurch of the stage, gives him an excuse for falling against its owner, when a sudden and dexterous twist severs the watch from the ring, the gentleman is off his guard, and the watch becomes his. He then hastily departs from the stage, and when the loss is discovered the thief is far away. He will next visit some of the railroad lines, and in the crowd, by always jostling or falling against some one, he "works" the cars. I nothing offers here, he goes to the steamboat landings or depots when passengers are arriving or departing, always seeking a crowd where he may jostle and tumble over people. His motive for this is to induce his victim to "put up his hands"—to get his attention diverted from the valuables he carries, and compel him to look after his personal safety or comfort. So expert do these professionals become that a single instant suffices to enable them to go to the bottom of a pocket and abstract its contents without the knowledge of the owner. If a pic-nic, a base-ball match, a yacht race, a trotting match, a wedding, or even a funeral is likely to attract a crowd, our pickpocket is sure to be in the midst. On the occasion of Gen. SCOTT's funeral at West Point, at least twenty professional pickpockets from New-York were in attendance, and some of them secured good pay for going. After having taken a look at all points where the streams of humanity generally tend during the day, our pickpocket at night stations himself at the entrance to some place of amusement, and there, during the rush for tickets, plies his trade. Sometimes he ventures inside, but if he does it is simply to witness the performance, and he is as quiet and well behaved as any one in the audience. There is now stationed at all the leading places of amusement a detective who is familiar with all the pickpockets. The officer stands guard over the entrance while the audience is assembling, and remains in the building generally through the evening. Our pickpocket knows that if anything is lost while he is present the detective will be after him immediately. They often go to the officer and tell him that they want to see the play, and promising to be "on the square," obtain his permission to enter. It is perfectly safe to trust them, for they know the penalty if anything is lost. One pickpocket, who recently had permission from the detective to enter a theatre, came out again immediately and told the officer he wouldn't stay because there was another professional there, who was sure to steal something, and he wouldn't take the risk of being arrested for the other fellow's sins.

The street cars are favorite places for performing the dextrous trick of picking pockets. Two or three professionals run together for this purpose. They will get on the platform of a crowded car, and when a person they think worth robbing attempts to get on or off, one or two will squeeze and push him, while another relieves him of his property. When the car is full and gentlemen are holding on by the straps which require them to reach up, the pickpocket has an easy job of "going through them," as they elegantly express it. The hand and arm being raised, the pocket is left unguarded. It has often been charged that some of the conductors of street-cars were either pickpockets or were their abettors. There is no evidence to sustain this charge. The conductors are a hard worked and poorly paid class of men, but none of them have ever been known to rob their passengers. They probably do not interest themselves much as to the character of their passengers, they being compelled to carry all who pay fares, and they cannot afford to lose the time required to go to a Police Court and secure the conviction of offenders. Hence they are blind to what goes on about them, trusting to each individual to look out for his or her property. Some time since Mr. HORACE GREELEY, when getting off a Third-avenue car, was robbed of a beautiful gold watch which had been presented to him. On the case was engraved the names of the donors, which made the watch doubly valuable to him. He reported his loss to the detective police, who assured him he should have his watch. A detective went out into the street and soon returned, having in custody a well known pickpocket. This man knew nothing of the transaction, nor was he charged with the theft. But he did know the gang who were "working" the cars when the watch was stolen, and he was required to send out for it. He did so, and in a few hours the watch was sent to the detective office, the innocent thief remaining in custody until its return. There is an intimacy existing between the pickpockets and the detectives, which is seemingly improper, but under our present system of laws is natural. For some of the officers the thieves will do anything except betray a comrade, and frequently give information which leads to the recovery of property, as in the case of Mr. GREELEY, which would otherwise be lost. They meet and chat together, talk over the times and the news of the day, obtain and give information regarding absent friends, and by this means the detective keeps "posted" as to the whereabouts of the various gangs. He may be morally certain that a man is a thief, and the man won't deny it, yet the officer dare not lay a hand on him unless he is prepared with ample proof to charge him with some specific offence. Then he may arrest him and convey him before a Magistrate, but until then he must keep hands off. If the law would permit him to take the man before a Justice and say, "here is a thief; he has been tried and found guilty on several occasions; he has no visible means of support, but abides and associates with other thieves, and I therefore ask his commitment as a vagrant"—if the magistrate could so commit and the officer so act, our City could speedily be cleared of pickpockets. As it is, the officers are forced to meet these men, know their business, and are yet harmless to prevent their operations, unless the people can afford a detective to watch each thief.

Pickpockets have their "lushing-kens," or saloons, where they congregate to drink their liquor and talk business. These places are usually as orderly and well-conducted as other saloons; but a stranger would scarcely comprehend the language spoken there. A slang peculiar to thieves, interspersed with many and strange oaths and a very little English, is the medium whereby they express their thoughts. The principal features of this slang were imported from London, and so voluminous is it that an ex-detective has published a *Thieves' Vocabulary*, which is a volume of considerable size. Some of the words, originally belonging exclusively to thieves, are encountered in better society quite frequently, and our ordinary street slang is almost entirely derived from the thieves' jargon. The detectives often visit these places in pursuit of information or of some one who is "wanted," and they are always treated with respect. If the man they seek be in the crowd, no opposition is offered, and a single officer may take him from the midst of twenty friends. Pickpockets seldom accumulate much money, although there are two or three in the country who have laid up fortunes, and are now gentlemen of leisure. As a class they live well, dress well, spend freely the money which comes so easily, and are greatly addicted to gambling. When a pickpocket gets a few dollars, he straightway rushes to a faro bank, and there in the hopeless endeavor to make the "big haul" he is always dreaming about, risks all he has and leaves without a cent. Sometimes his "Moll" restrains his indulgence in this propensity, and saves from his "earnings" a few dollars for a rainy day. Generally, however, the pickpocket, owing to his pasion for "fighting the tiger," depends upon the day's profits for his day's bread. At the saloons and restaurants, where he is known, his credit is good, for they know that if he is out of funds to-day he will probably have plenty to-morrow, and is sure pay when his wallet is full. The receiver, who buys the proceeds of his robberies not unfrequently advances money to the pickpocket when he feels a lightness in the money market, but when he does so he is sure to obtain abundant interest when his debtor offers his next piece of property for sale.

There are many female thieves in New-York, who, in addition to robbing ladies in the cars and stages, follow them into the stores when they are out shopping. They will take seats beside them at the counter, and while both are examining goods, the thief manipulates the pocket of her companion. In the cars and stages the ample folds of her dress afford her ample opportunity to conceal the movement of her hands. The male thief is obliged to carry a newspaper, a linen duster or a light overcoat on his arm for this purpose, but the latest Paris fashions do away with this necessity on the part of the lady. The female pickpocket, like the male of the same species, always dresses well, is sometimes given to a somewhat gaudy style, but generally has the appearance of a neat married woman in moderate circumstances. Her mode of operating is similar to her male companions's, but her victims are less shrewd and suspicious, and consequently more easily approached. She is opposed to living a life of single blessedness, and having fixed her affections on one of the masculine gender, she takes him to her heart, regardless of the marriage ceremony. She usually selects some expert pickpocket for her lover, or else a flashy gambler. She also has her places of resort, where she can meet her felonious companions, and enjoy a social glass and chat of the news. She is familiar with the thieves' vernacular, and not fastidious in the matter of profanity and obscenity. While the morals of the female pickpocket cannot be commended on general principles, she still has some womanly pride left, or else what passes with her for self-respect. She would dread to reach the level of those unfortunate thousands whose sad faces we see every night in the street, and compared with them she holds herself respectable. She remains true to the object of her choice until one or the other is taken by the officers of the law. When speaking of professional female pickpockets we do not include that other class of that sex who are so fallen as to include robbery or even murder in connection with their degraded calling.

Pickpockets of both sexes are generally quite intelligent, having picked up a degree of knowledge from their contact with the world, which makes them show to fair advantage. The same sharpness and adroitness which makes them expert thieves would, if exercised in the channels of honest industry, make successful business men and women. They are exceedingly entertaining in conversation, when so inclined, and any one of them can give a good history of many of our New-York politicians and officeholders. They make friends with a certain class of lawyers, and by helping them occasionally, expect assistance themselves when they get into trouble. On the whole, an expert pickpocket is an interesting animal to study.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

State Advertisements—Payment of Bills.

The Board met at noon yesterday, President SMITH in the chair. The following communication was read:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Wm. M. Tweed, Esq., Chairman of Board of Supervisors:

DEAR SIR: There is to be an extensive sale of non-resident lands, under the direction of the Comptroller, commencing on the 12th of November next.

In order to make the sale legal it becomes the duty of the Comptroller to publish a notice thereof in all the newspapers of the State, designated by the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties for printing the laws, &c. On writing to the Clerk of your Board I was informed that you had not yet designated any papers. I beg leave to call your attention to Chapter 280, Laws of 1855, and also Section 41, Chapter 427, Laws of 1855.

Will you not call the Board together within two weeks from this date, for the purpose of designating said papers, and thus relieve the Comptroller from his embarrassment.

The sale is a very important one, involving the collection of at least $500,000 in taxes, and it is necessary that the law must be complied with in every particular.

Respectfully yours,
PHILLIP PHELPS, Deputy Comptroller.

After the communication was read

Mr. TWEED said that the law provided that two papers—to be decided by ballot—should receive the advertisements, and he moved that they proceed to ballot for the two papers, in accordance with the law.

The Board then declared by ballot that the TIMES and *Evening Post* should receive the advertisements. The *Transcript* received 4 votes on the first ballot, and the TIMES, 8. The vote for the other papers was as follows—*Herald* 2, *Tribune* 2.

A report of the Special Committee on the new Court House, in favor of paying J. B. & W. W. CORNELL $12,370 91, for iron for the building, was adopted.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Annual Taxes, it was resolved to pay the employes of the Superintendent of Public Buildings $5,775, for their services, with $700 for contingencies.

After transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

The Real Extent of the Disaster Estimated—Letter from Portland—Too Much Aid Impossible—The Fund now Amounts to $108,949 64.

Notwithstanding the fact that our citizens are almost on fire themselves, owing to the extreme heat of the atmosphere, the fund on behalf of the Portland sufferers continues to increase. The meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was presided over by Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, and the following letter from Portland, giving a description of how the money is disbursed, was read:

PORTLAND, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

MY DEAR RICHARDSON: You ask me to write something about the great work of charitable relief growing out of our late disastrous fire, and, busy as I am, I steal the time to send you a page or two. I have been acting upon the Executive Committee ever since the attempt was made to do something for our homeless thousands, and understand how vast and how protracted these labors of benevolence must be. I do not think there is any danger of Portland receiving too much aid. You must not measure our disaster by what you can see in our desolate streets—three hundred and twenty acres of blasted ruins, a forest of shade trees in ashes, thousands crowded into tents, attics, cellars; ragged and clamorous beggars besieging every door. These are what the casual visitor observes, and from which he estimates the extent of our calamity. Let me say that these are the merest surface indications of that great want and pain that will from this day onward increase its intensity with the more complete realization of our loss. The real evil is deeper still. It is the impoverishment of respectable families, until last week settled in their own homes, possessing their own household goods, each established in some little trade or handicraft that kept them in comfort if not in luxury. Now, house, furniture, shops, stores, tools, are gone, and it is most likely that if any insurance nominally protected them against loss, they hold a policy in our own local companies, whose payments will only run from 17 to 40 per cent. of their policies. Some of your friends and mine are under this distress. I see every day delicately-nurtured women and high-spirited men seek the comfort of some one of us in the Committee-room of our houses, and with tears more of shame than sorrow, beg for a few yards of cloth or a loaf of bread, shelter in a tent, or a free pass to some other town. I tell you it is hard to face some of a man's best friends appealing thus, and yet we do it every hour. An immense number of our oldest and most excellent families are adrift. Everything save life—the associations and accumulations of perhaps half a century, vanishing in a single hour of that appalling night. Now the wants of the lower classes are very soon over; there is work enough for all laborers; a few days' rations and shelter, a decent suit, and they are out of trouble. The great bulk of the money contributed must go to aid those whose wants are more numerous, whose style of life is more refined, whose fall is from a higher level of comfort. I cannot tell you at this moment the exact number of such sufferers; it is very large. The fire devoured the older portion of the town, where there were more homesteads and more slender fortunes than in the upper districts. We are very thankful for the sympathy given us in other cities. Our friends abroad may be assured that their bounty shall be distributed as judiciously as a committee of our best citizens can do it. We need all the help that we receive; and if New-York, as she has already done, comes generously to our relief, she will assist in reestablishing a community which, in the changes of time, may, at some period crisis, be able to repay this splendid fraternal charity.

I am, in great haste, yours truly,
E. C. BOLLES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions to the Portland Fund received by A. A. Low, Treasurer:

Previously acknowledged	$62,041 25	Wm. H. Phillips	50 00
The Tribune Association	250 00	Geo. F. Gilman	25 00
Henry R. Bankard	50 00	A. S. Richards & Co	25 00
Mulford & Cary	100 00	Petrie & Co	100 00
W. W. Gilman	50 00	W. N. Seymour & Co	50 00
Langlee, Satterlee, Blackwell & Co.	50 00	Seventh Presbyterian Church	30 00
W. F. Collins, Pastor of Second-street M. E. Church, from some of his congregation	5 30	E. W. Keeler	25 00
Halsted & Stiles	100 00	R. Bucknam	50 00
Wm. F. Cary	100 00	A. A. Thomson & Co	200 00
Wm. H. Wisner & Co	50 00	B. L. Solomon & Sons	200 00
J. B. & W. W. Cornell	250 00	Architectural Iron Works	100 00
Mayer & Lowenstein	100 00	Orlando M. Bogart & Co	100 00
Mrs. Henry Hopkinson	5 00	Wm. Smith Brown & Co	50 00
Mrs. McCartney	2 00	Christ Ch., Guilford, Conn., Rev. L. T. Bennett, Rector	18 00
Mr. Robinson	2 00	Geo. D. Arthur & Co	200 00
Church of the Holy Comforter	6 20	E. K. Corning	100 00
Francis & Loutrel	25 00	Robt. P. Percy	25 00
D. P. Clark & Bros.	100 00	Thos. T. Smith	25 00
Tiffany & Co	100 00	Keller & Lings	10 00
Devlin & Co	100 00	Janeway & Co	50 00
H. & J. J. Brunner	50 00	Hulin & Cornwell	25 00
Drinker & Anderson	25 00	Eugene Kelly & Co.	100 00
Chas. Unger & Co.	100 00	Mollers, Hogg & Martin	100 00
L. & B. Curtis & Co.	200 00	Bonnett, Schenck & Co	100 00
Werner Bros	25 00	Bulkley & Co	50 00
Ullman & Fiegenheim	25 00	Henry A. Swift & Co	50 00
Martin Maas & Co.	100 00	Greene & Co	25 00
Linder, Kingsley & Co	100 00	Patterson Son & Co.	100 00
B. H. Martin	25 00	Thos. J. Davis	25 00
		Thompson & Lyons	20 00
Total			$66,164 75

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Contributions received July 17, by his Honor, Mayor HOFFMAN:

Previously acknowledged	$2,410 89
Congregation Adas Jeshurun, by Adolph Tuska, President (second contribution)	52 00
Congregation Rodolph Shalom, by Solomon Hyman, President	25 00
Total	$2,487 89

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The following subscriptions are acknowledged by Mr. E. P. BUCK:

Cragin & Co	$100	W. D. Mangam	$50
Cash	5	Bellis & Milligan	50
[illegible] Parker	5	Holt & Co	50
T. W. Underhill	20	Dutton & Townsend	50
Jas. W. Lawrence	5	Boyd & Hincken	50
Hay & Nesting	25		$515
Morrison, Bros. & Co.	50	Before acknowledged	5,536
Richardson, Bros. & Co.	20		
S. B. Potter & Co	25	Total	$6,051
Edward Emerson	10		

CONTRIBUTIONS		RECAPITULATED.	
Citizens' Committee at Chamber of Commerce	$66,164	Thistle Society	150
Brooklyn	14,000	Open Board	$3,000
Mayor's Office	2,487	Gold Exchange	3,000
Saxton & Raymond's	5,600	Watchmakers and Jewelers	2,685
Board of Brokers	3,000	Petroleum Board	1,000
Erie Basin Dry Dock Workmen	191	Produce Exchange	6,051
		Archbishop McCloskey and Clergy	1,700
Total			$108,949

ADVENTURES OF A TAX BILL.

The Brunswick (Maine) *Telegraph* notices that a Portland Tax Bill for 1834 was picked up in that village on Friday night. The paper is scorched and burned on two of the corners. It is evidently a waif from the great conflagration, and was blown twenty-seven miles from the scene of disaster, that being the distance of Brunswick from Portland.

WHERE CONTRIBUTIONS ARE RECEIVED.

Persons desirous of contributing to the relief of the people of Portland can do so at the meetings held at the Chamber of Commerce at 12:30 o'clock every day, or by seeing any member of the Citizens' General Committee, or to be more certain, by calling at the office of A. A. LOW, No. 31 Burling-slip. Contributions of clothing or provisions may be sent to the Adams Express Company, or to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-street, addressed to the Mayor of Portland, and will be transmitted free of charge. They should also be reported to the Committee at the Chamber of Commerce at 12:30 o'clock daily. The Westcott Express Company will call for and deliver to the proper lines of transportation, from any of their offices in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City and Hoboken, all freight or parcels intended for the sufferers through the late fire in Portland, Me., free of expense.

The Weather.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season. The same remark has held good in regard to the two preceding days, but yesterday capped the climax. Early in the day the mercury in the thermometer got "high," and continued in that condition all day. About noon it got as high as 101 in the shade, but later a light breeze sprang up, causing it to recede slightly. Its average throughout the day was 96, but on the slightest provocation it jumped to 98 or 100. It was the hottest day of many years, and one long to be remembered by those unfortunate New-Yorkers who are compelled, from a matter of business or scarcity of funds, to remain in the City. Fortunate, indeed, are those mortals who are now enjoying themselves at the numerous watering places, or on the sea shore. The sun may shine upon them with the same degree of intensity; but they haven't got those long rows of bricks and mortar to intensify every ray, and hurl it back upon them ten degrees hotter than it was originally, nor the blistering pavements to concentrate the heat and hold it for the express purpose of scorching the feet of pedestrians. Yesterday was a hot day. Newspaper propriety will not permit us to give that profane expression to that sentence which it deserves, and which our feelings would dictate, but it *was* a hot day. People didn't rush about the streets much for pleasure or sight-seeing, and nothing but the most imperative business transactions could force them from the shade of counting-houses to the sun-stricken streets. Ladies were sensible enough to remain indoors, pull down all the blinds, remove all superfluous attire, and devote their energies to keeping cool and to novel-reading. Such as did venture forth did it under protest, and with as much grumbling as the men indulged in. There were many cases of sun-stroke, which will be found reported elsewhere. The horses attached to cars and stages had a hard time of it, and many gave out from the effects of overheating. Relays of horses were furnished at comparatively short distances along the line, and men were placed at intervals to water, and sponge, and splash the panting animals. During the middle of the day, when there was but little travel, the horses were permitted to walk over the course, but in the evening, when humanity wanted its supper, they were once more forced into the old jog-trot. Workmen engaged in the open air upon new buildings or in excavations, were compelled to quit work, the mercury in the sun marking 135 degrees. The thermometer at DELATOUR's, a cool place in Wall-street, seems to be the standard accepted in New-York, and the following is its record for the 17th day of July for the past ten years:

July 17.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
1757	70	81	88	80
1858	70	82	83	81
1859	67	78	84	81
1860	69	81	81	79
1861	70	80	85	79
1862	70	80	83	81
1863	70	77	77	70
1864	70	81	83	79
1865	67	76	76	75
1866	82	96	95½	93

Soda and mineral waters were in great demand yesterday, and we heard one man remark that he had consumed and converted into perspiration four gallons of these cooling beverages during the day. At one place we saw three men busily engaged in drawing soda-water, cool and refreshing, from a fountain which was surrounded by at least fifty thirsty gentlemen, who had formed a line and were patiently waiting their turn. If we don't get cooling showers soon there is no telling what liberties the heat will take with us next.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED THIS WEEK.

JULY 18.—Eckford *vs.* Eckford Social, on the Union Grounds, Williamsburgh.

JULY 19.—Excelsior *vs.* Union, at Morisiania.

JULY 19.—Monmouth, of Hoboken, *vs.* Alert, of Newark, at Hoboken.

JULY 19.—Board of Aldermen *vs.* Board of Councilmen, at Hoboken.

JULY 19.—Atlantic *vs.* Peconic, at Bedford.

JULY 21.—Atlantic, of Brooklyn, *vs.* Atlantic, of Jamaica.

ATLANTIC AND MUTUAL SECOND NINES.

The return game between the second nines of the Atlantic and Mutual Clubs took place yesterday at the Elysian Fields. It was a first-class affair, taken in all, and reflects credit on all concerned. As will be seen the Mutuals won the game and match:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
C. Hunt, s. s.	2	5	O'Flynn, c. f.	3	3
Lee, 3d b.	6	2	G. Smith, c.	3	3
Thorn, p.	5	2	Kenny, 3d b.	3	3
Dunscomb, c. f.	4	3	Delaney, p.	3	4
Reed, c.	0	7	Powers, l. f.	2	2
Voege, 1st b.	2	4	J. Smith, s. s.	3	2
Ward, 2d b.	1	3	Ireland, r. f.	2	2
McCulloch, l. f.	2	3	Crombie, 2d b.	3	1
Mott, r. f.	5	2	Poole, 1st b.	5	0
Total	27	33	Total	27	21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	1	9	5	1	4	1	3	6	3	—33
Atlantic	1	1	5	1	0	6	2	2	3	—21

Umpire—Mr. HATFIELD, of the Active Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DONGAN and MONK.
Time of game—Three hours.
Fly-catches—Mutual, 9; Atlantic, 8.

TIMES VS. WORLD.

The first game of a home-and-home series between the TIMES and *World* pressmen, took place on Saturday, at Hoboken. After a well-contested game of nine innings, the TIMES came off victorious. Below we give the score:

WORLD.	Outs.	Runs.	TIMES.	Outs.	Runs.
O'Rourke, s. s.	2	1	Gillen, c.	4	[illegible]
Collins, c. f.	2	5	Wetten, c. f.	3	6
Jones, 3d b.	5	1	Openshaw, p.	3	[illegible]
Daley, 1st b.	4	4	Colley, 2d b.	2	[illegible]
Gilligan, 3d b.	5	[illegible]	Halloran, s. s.	2	[illegible]
Winecott, c.	0	[illegible]	Gallagher, 1st b.	3	[illegible]
Hicks, p.	3	[illegible]	Melville, l. f.	3	[illegible]
Roach, l. f.	3	[illegible]	Richard, 3d b.	3	[illegible]
Wall, r. f.	3	[illegible]	"Poet" Allison, r. f.	4	[illegible]
Total	27	[illegible]	Total	27	47

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
World	2	3	0	6	11	0	12	6	3	—43
Times	3	1	5	4	5	11	10	8	0	—47

Umpire—Mr. LIDDINGER.
Scorers—Messrs. LIDDINGER and STANDISH.
Time of Game—Three hours.
Fly-catches—World, 3; Times, 8.

METROPOLITAN BANK VS. METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following game was played at Hoboken on Saturday:

METROPOLITAN BANK.	Outs.	Runs.	METROPOLITAN INS. CO.	Outs.	Runs.
Smith, 3d b.	2	5	Humphreys, p.	2	3
Myers, s. s.	1	4	Stull, s. s.	2	3
Connell, W., c.	2	4	Chambers, c. f.	2	2
Connell, E., l. f.	3	3	Smith, r. f.	2	3
Scriba, c. f.	3	3	Orr, 3d b.	2	2
White, 1st b.	1	4	Mansfield, l. f.	2	3
Ingalls, 2d b.	2	4	Bell, 1st b.	2	2
Stafford, r. f.	3	3	Bryan, 2d b.	2	2
Wickham, p.	1	5	Cheesbrough, c.	2	1
Total	18	38	Total	18	21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Metropolitan Bank	8	6	8	5	3	8	—38
Metropolitan Ins. Co.	10	2	2	3	1	3	—21

Home Runs—WICKHAM, 4.
Umpire—Mr. WELSH, of Unknown Club of Harlem.

ALPHA VS. SPARKILL.

Below will be found the score of a game between the Alpha Club, of Coytesville, N. J., and the Sparkill Club, of Piermont, N. Y., played Friday, the 13th inst., upon the grounds of the Palisade Club, of Englewood. Both sides batted well, which accounts for the large number of runs made. At the last innings the Sparkills went to the bat, with 11 to make; they scored 15, thus beating by 5 runs. E. BLAUVELT made two home runs; also, CLARKE and SEYMOUR; while JOHNSON, TUCKER and WOOD made one each.

ALPHA.	Outs.	Runs.	SPARKILL.	Outs.	Runs.
Wood, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fox, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rutter, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Blauvelt, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wagner, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Blauvelt, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Coyte, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Onderdonk, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leona, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jessup, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Coyte, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clark, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Johnson, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roberts, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Seymour, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. G. Coyte, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tucker, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27	48	Total	27	53

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Alpha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—48
Sparkill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	—53

Umpire—Mr. E. C. HOMANS, of the Palisade Club.
Scorers—Messrs. ALFRED LYONS and J. A. KEANE.
Time of Game—Three hours and twenty minutes.
Fly-catches—Alpha, 3; Sparkill, 10.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE SECOND ELEVEN VS. RENSSELAER COUNTY.

The St. George second eleven paid a visit to Troy last week, and were the guests of the Rensselaer Club of that city. The match was the annual one between the clubs, and resulted in a victory for the New-Yorkers. The game was finished in one day, and was an enlivening one throughout. The score is as follows:

ST. GEORGE CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Robinson, b. Crow	11	b. Crow	0
Hill, c. Follet, b. Crow	8	b. Crow	11
Winfield, c. Follet, b. Adams	26	b. Crow	9
Wharton, run out	10	b. Follet	2
Wilson, c. Follet, b. Adams	6	b. Crow	7
Van Buren, b. Crow	12	b. Crow	2
Butterfield, c. Follet, b. Crow	0	b. Crow	5
S. Wright, Jr., b. Crow	0	b. Adams	2
Ogleby, b. Crow	0	b. Adams	0
Sattlethwaite, not out	3	b. Adams	1
Vanderlip, l. b. w., b. Crow	1	not out	0
Byes, 5; l. byes, 1	6	l. byes, 2	2
Total	83	Total	41

TROY CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
W. Van Kleeck, c. Robinson, b. Winfield	0		
Adams, b. Butterfield	0	not out	4
Follet, st. Wharton, b. Winfield	0		
Crow, c. S. Wright, b. Winfield	6		
Winn, c. Wharton, b. Butterfield	2	c. Robinson, b. Butterfield	0
Whitehead, c. Vanderlip, b. Butterfield	21	b. Hill	0
Adams, c. Vanderlip, b. Winfield	1	b. Hill	0
Corps, c. Vanderlip, b. Butterfield	10	b. Butterfield	2
Doughty, not out	1	l. b. w., b. Hill	0
Adams, W., c. Wilson, b. Butterfield	0		
Van Kleeck, c. Hill, b. Butterfield	0	not out	2
Byes, 2	2	Bye, 1; wides, 4	5
Total	37	Total	13

WILLOW, OF BROOKLYN, VS. ST. GEORGE.

The first elevens of these clubs will play a grand match at the St. George Cricket Ground, Hoboken, to-day and to-morrow.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

JOHN GRADY, an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, came into Court yesterday morning and testified that a boy named JOHN MARVIN had been feloniously assaulted by JOHN MCGRUGAN, on the corner of Forty-second-street and Broadway. It appears that MARVIN and several other boys were playing on the corner, when MCGRUGAN, who is a private watchman, came up, and, drawing a revolver, fired at the boys, the ball taking effect in one of MARVIN's legs, causing a serious wound. The boy was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer WOODS, and proper attention paid him, the wound being considered a dangerous one. MCGRUGER was arrested by Officer GRADY, and held for examination to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

THE KNIFE.

Officer THOMAS B. CANEY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, made oath yesterday morning that about 9 o'clock A. M., yesterday, Mrs. SARAH FRIEDEL was violently assaulted and beaten by her husband, AUGUST FRIEDEL, at No. 188 Varick-street, who also stabbed her on the left thigh and in the stomach twice, with a sharp shoemaker's-knife, causing terrible, and probably fatal wounds. AUGUST was arrested at the time of the assault by Officer CANEY, and he was locked up to await the injuries inflicted upon his wife. The woman is now lying in Bellevue Hospital in a very critical condition, and suffering great agony. The accused claims the stabbing to be accidental, but how true the statement is could not be ascertained.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

HERMAN FRIES, who keeps a restaurant at No. 27 Bowery, entered a complaint against WILLIAM O'SHAUGHNESSY, who was arrested by Officer STULLSBARGER, of the Tenth Precinct. In his affidavit the complainant stated that about 1 o'clock yesterday morning the prisoner came into his place and obtained two drinks, tendering in payment therefor a counterfeit $5 bill on the Blue Hill Bank of Dorchester, Mass. The accused was remanded for examination.

A COTTON CASE.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, MOSES B. VANDERBERG, residing in Eighty-ninth-street, near Avenue A, saw a private watchman named WM. SMITH throwing bags filled with cotton over the side of the bark *Washington Butcher*, lying at Pier No. 46 East River. Supposing that a theft was contemplated, he caused SMITH's arrest by Officer VAN ARSDALE, of the Seventh Precinct, and he was remanded for examination. The value of the cotton found on the pier is $400.

The Tombs—Before Alderman Coman.

FORGERY.

MORRIS JACOBS was arrested on a charge of forgery, preferred by WILLIAM SMITHSON, of No. 183 William-street, who stated that on Saturday last the accused called upon him with what purported to be an order on E. FABER for two gross of lead pencils, being signed by SOLOMON WHITE, of No. 433 Broadway. The complainant believing the order to be genuine delivered the pencils, valued at $18, but subsequently learned the real facts and so caused JACOBS' arrest. The prisoner was committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

Another Opinion from Judge Cardozo on the Excise Law—The Case of Driscoll vs. The Board of Excise—The Argument all "Res Adjudicata."

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 17.

By Judge Cardozo.

In our columns yesterday we announced the fact that the Court of Common Pleas had decided the case of Driscoll *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz et al., in favor of the plaintiff, *i. e.*, continuing the injunction as against the Police and Excise Boards. This was a case where the plaintiff had no license under any law, and hence he persisted in selling liquors on Sundays and during the entire nights of the week, at his place in the Fourth Ward. The following is the opinion of the Court:

Jeremiah Driscoll vs. Jackson S. Schultz et al.—I do not intend, at present, to add anything to the reasons which I assigned in the Holt case, to establish the invalidity of the act of April 14, 1866. That question was rightly treated on the argument, and must be regarded as *res adjudicata* until it is presented to the General Term for review, and then it will not be difficult to show that the very little in the shape of legal argument which even irregularly and improperly has been attempted to be advanced against it is unsound and fallacious alike in law and in morals. That decision effectually disposes of the present case for the following reasons. The complaint here charges that the defendants, under pretence of an alleged statute, which in legal effect has been declared to have had no existence, are interfering with the business of the plaintiff, and the affidavits read in opposition to the motion, show this to be the fact. It is not claimed that aught appears upon the face of the complaint to show, as the defendants assert, that there is anything unlawful in the plaintiff's occupation, and the defendants, acting under a pretended statute, which has been pronounced unconstitutional and void, are mere trespassers, and cannot be heard to question the legitimacy of the plaintiff's business or the right to carry it on. The doctrine is too familiar to every lawyer to require the citation of an authority. The motion to continue the injuction must be granted, with $10 costs. If the phraseology of the injunction should need amendation so as to make its effect, which by practical construction has been shown not to have been misunderstood, more clear and explicit, of course that may be allowed.

Ordered accordingly.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

MOTION MADE TO ARREST A CORONER.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning the counsel for Martin Hull, who was charged with assaulting Henrietta Keb, moved for an attachment to compel the attendance of Coroner Naumann, who had refused to obey a summons of the Court. The defendant, when arrested, was taken before Justice HOGAN, and he then gave bail to answer. After his discharge by the Police Justice, it was represented to Coroner Naumann that the woman was likely to die, and he took her ante-mortem examination and committed HULL without bail to await the result of the injuries he had inflicted. Defendant represented that the injuries inflicted were not committed by him, and that if Coroner Naumann would appear in Court, he would testify that they were not dangerous. A physician was present who, it was represented, would testify that he had seen the woman, and that she was not seriously hurt. The Court refused to grant the motion while the papers were with the Coroner.

STEAMBOAT THIEF.

John Leary was charged with stealing a black satchel bag from one of the Fall River steamboats. John Connell, the baggage master, said he could not tell the value of the contents—they might be worth a thousand dollars or not one dollar. The defendant was a stranger to him, and witness could not say that he had been a passenger on the boat. The prisoner was caught in the passageway of the boat going out, and when asked if he had not made a mistake, he replied: "I think not." He was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

FIGHT AT A FUNERAL.

Michael Killen pleaded not guilty to assaulting Timothy S. Galvin, but admitted that after complainant kicked at him he might have given him a slap with the back of his hand. The occurrence took place four weeks ago, and three adjournments had taken place at the request of defendant, as Mr. Galvin said, so that his damaged face might have returned to its natural state when the case came up for trial. Complainant said that on Sunday, the 24th of June, he went to a funeral at No. 94 Watts-street, and while in the carriage waiting for the procession to form, Killen came up and said he wanted to see him. He got out of the carriage, and defendant charged him with having insulted him some time ago. Complainant denied the accusation, when he was struck three times, and the effect was to blacken his eye. Killen was found guilty and fined $5.

EXPERT MALE SHOPLIFTERS.

Charles Jackson and George Simmonds were charged with larceny of a gold enameled sleeve-button, worth $12, from the jewelry establishment of Benedict & Co., Broadway. Mr. Edwin Benedict said that, on Friday, about 2 o'clock, the prisoners entered the store and asked to look at some sleeve-buttons. They were shown about forty set. Each set is on a separate card. After they had looked at the goods, one of the prisoners gave one of the cards a peculiar touch with his finger, and at the same time he saw one of the buttons roll down the sleeve of the thief, who tossed the card, minus one button, among the other cards. When asked for the missing button, they replied with an oath that they didn't know anything about it. But as soon as they were accused of the larceny, they attempted to walk indignantly out of the store, but were intercepted. When searched at the station-house a number of skeleton keys were found on them, but all the money they had was a ten-cent stamp and a few pennies. They were found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

MAKING FUN OF A POLICEMAN.

Robert and Michael Downing, brothers, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th inst., came out of a lager-beer saloon wrestling together for the possession of a hat, when Officer Simon Jackson came up to them and inquired into the cause of the difficulty. At that time the officer did not know that they were brothers or that they were trying to play a joke on him. Michael called upon the officer to arrest Robert, charging him with stealing his hat. They walked towards the corner, when Robert tried to run away, and his brother, who a few moments before had made the charge, tried to rescue him. After a tussle, in which nobody was hurt, Robert was taken to the station-house, and there Michael said they were brothers, and it was all a joke. They were found guilty of assaulting the officer. Michael was fined $20, but judgment was suspended on Robert.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE DIFFICULTY.

Lizzie and Mary Ann McDodd, mother and daughter, were charged with committing a violent assault on William Brown, breaking his nose with a lager-beer glass and his ribs with a club. It appeared from the evidence that the defendants lived on the first floor and the complainant over head. There had been considerable trouble about the front door, and Mr. Brown had spoken rather disrespectfully of the ladies, had even gone to the landlord to get him to put them out of the house. On the 28th of June there had been threatenings all day by both sides. About 10 o'clock at night as Mr. Brown came into the hall Mrs. Dodd followed him and struck him on the nose with a lager-beer glass. He then looked around in time to catch the blow of a club on his wrist. He then prepared to defend himself, but before he got into position he was knocked down and beaten. The result of the difficulty was a broken nose, which will be a mark for life, and internal injuries that confined him to his bed ten days. The two defendants were found guilty. The mother was fined $50 and sent to the Penitentiary for two months, but judgment was suspended on the daughter, who is but 13 years of age.

BEATING HIS DIVORCED WIFE.

Charles Strassner, German, was charged with beating his divorced wife Charlotte. Complainant said her husband was a worthless wretch, and unfit to live with. Four months ago she obtained a divorce and separated from him. Since she obtained the separation he has frequently annoyed her by coming to the house and forcing himself back on her. On this occasion he beat her pretty badly. His version of the affair was that he went there to ask her for something to eat. Instead of having sympathy for him, she took a club and began to beat him, and he had to defend himself. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—Held by Justice CLERKE—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock—Nos. 15, 30, 47, 51, 53, 58, 54. Call commences at No. 55.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 17, 1866.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '68, C.	124	200	Amer. Coal Co.	61
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109⅝	100	Mar. Min. Pr.	22
51,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107⅝	100	At. Mail St. C.	117
5,000	do Small	107½	100	do	116
3,000	do Small	107¼	100	Boston W. P.	31⅝
3,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C'65	105⅝	50	do	33
33,000	do 2d call	105½	300	N. Y. Cen.	101¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C.in.	99	100	do	101½
59,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99	300	Erie R.	65⅝
14,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	104	3600	do	65
2,900	do Small	103¾	400	do	64⅞
30,000	do 2d Ser.	104½	200	do	64¾
6,000	do 3d Ser	104¼	500	do	65
1,700	do Small	103⅞	200	do 2d call	65¾
7,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	96⅝	150	Erie Railroad Pr.	77
10,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	95	100	Hud. R. R.	114½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	70¾	200	Reading R.	110
10,000	do	70⅝	200	do b30	110
10,000	do 2d call	71	2200	do	109⅞
20,000	do	70⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	107
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St.J. Issue	81	100	do	106⅞
4,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	80	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅞
11,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	104¾	200	do	82½
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27⅝	200	do	82⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	100	do b30	82½
1,000	Erie 2d M. '79	100	100	do s3	82¼
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	97½	300	Ill. Cen. R.	123
10,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds	78	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	82¾
24	Am. Ex. Bank	113½	200	do	82⅞
111	Cen. N. Bank	108½	700	do	82½
25	Fourth N. Bk	104	100	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	118
10	do	103¾	50	do	117
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	147	1500	Chic. & N. W.	35
100	do	148	400	do	35⅛
200	Wyom. Val. Co.	40	100	do	35¼
200	West. U. Tel	53	100	do 2d call	35½
300	do	52⅝	100	do	35⅜
45	do	52½	50	Chic. & N.W.Pref.	64½
200	Quick. Min. Co	51	450	do	64¼
200	do	50¾	400	do	64⅜
200	do	50⅝	100	do b30	64⅝
200	do	50⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	110½
100	do 2d call	50	200	do	110⅝
			600	Chic. & R. I. R.	96¾
			300	do 2d call	97½
			100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	98⅜
			450	do	99
			10	Chicago & Alt. R.	103

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

100	West. U. Tel	53¾	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅝
100	do	53½	900	Cleve. & Pitts.	84¼
100	N. Y. Central	101⅛	300	Chi. & N. W.	35½
100	do	101⅛	500	do	35⅝
200	do	101	1000	do	35¾
200	Erie R.	66	700	Chi. & N. W. P.	64¾
700	do	66⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol.	110⅝
200	do b60	66⅛	700	Chi. & R. I.	97
100	Reading R.	109⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.	98¾
800	do	110	57	New-Jersey C.	117

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	109⅝	100	Hud. R. R.	115
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	105½	400	Reading R.	110⅛
20,000	Tr.Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	104	500	do	110⅛
			200	Mich. Cen. R.	106⅞
8,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	96⅝	500	M. So. & N. I.	83
19,000	do	97	200	do b10	83¼
7,000	Tenn. 6s, new	70½	200	Ill. Cen. R.	123
10,000	do	70⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts	85¼
10,000	do	70	200	Chi. & N. W	36¼
100	At. Mail S. Co.	116	200	do	36⅜
100	West. U. Tel	53½	400	do	36¾
300	New-York Cen.	102	900	do	36⅞
100	do	102⅛	100	Chi. & N.W. P.	65½
600	Erie R.	67	100	do	65⅜
500	do	66⅞	500	Chic. & R. I	97
400	do	66¾	100	P., F.W. & C	99
300	do 2d call	66⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Boston W. P.	31¼	500	Clev. & Pitts	84
100	Cumb. Coal b10	46½	200	do s15	84⅛
400	West. U. Tel.	55	100	do b10	84⅜
100	do s30	55	1600	do	84⅛
100	do	55¾	200	do b30	84½
4200	Erie R.	66⅛	100	do	84⅛
3200	do s3	66⅜	500	do c	84
1300	do s3	66⅛	300	Chic. & R. I.	97⅞
2100	do	66	100	do s10	96
1600	do	65⅞	400	do b3	97
3000	do	65⅞	100	do b10	97
400	do b10	65⅞	100	do b60	97⅛
1500	do b3	65¾	200	do	96⅞
1400	do	65⅝	400	Chi. & N. W	35⅝
800	Reading R. x-d	109⅞	100	do b10	35⅝
200	do b10	109⅞	200	do c	35⅝
200	do s10	109⅜	100	do b15	35⅝
400	do b3	109⅞	300	do	35⅝
100	Catawissa R.	79½	400	Chi. & N. W. P.	64⅞
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	82½	1200	do s3	64⅞
100	do s5	82⅝	200	do b10	64⅞
100	do s30	82⅞	400	do	64⅞
300	do	82½	1100	do	65
100	do b30	82⅝	200	do	65⅛
200	do s3	82⅝	400	do	65⅛
200	do s3	82⅞	100	P. F. W. & C. x-d	98⅜
200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	44½	100	do b3	98⅜
200	do b30	44⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Cum. Coal b30	46⅝	500	Clev. & Pitts	84⅛
100	do	46⅛	200	do s10	84⅛
100	do s3	46⅜	200	do b10	84⅜
200	West. U. Tel	53⅜	900	do	84
100	do b10	53⅝	200	do s3	84
200	Erie Railroad	64½	200	do b10	84⅛
2600	do	63½	400	do s3	84
2100	do	63⅝	300	Chi. & R. I	97
800	do s3	63⅝	200	do	97⅛
3700	do	64	100	do s10	97
900	do	64⅛	100	do b3	97⅛
1800	do	65	300	Chic. & N. W	36⅜
800	do	64⅞	100	do s3	36⅜
1600	do	64⅞	100	do b30	36⅛
700	do	64⅝	400	Chic. & N. W. P	65⅝
2800	do s3	64⅜	200	do	65⅛
1500	do	64⅝	100	do b10	65¼
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	83	700	do	65⅛
300	do b10	83	500	do b3	65⅝
200	Mar. & C.1st Pr.	44¼	800	do	65
300	do b30	44⅛	100	do s10	65⅛

TUESDAY, July 17—P. M.

The official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of May have just been rendered. They enable us to bring forward our tables in an official shape for eleven months of the current fiscal year, in comparison with the same period the previous fiscal year.

The Import entries for May at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	May, 1866.	May, 1865.
Dutiable goods, direct	$13,563,551	$6,592,157
Dutiable bonded	13,902,407	5,288,049
Free goods	959,416	818,818
Total May entries	$28,425,374	$12,699,024

There was also entered during the month foreign specie to the value of $393,073, as against $177,085 same month in 1865. The value of foreign merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond $9,450,591, or $4,451,816 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $28,973,558, on which the gold customs collected amount to $11,418,492, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 47½ ₱ cent. The amount marketed in May, 1865, was $17,688,145, and the customs, $8,133,423.

The comparative value of foreign goods entered at the port of New-York, and of foreign goods actually marketed for the eleven months of the current fiscal year, are as follows:

	1865-6. July 1 to May 31.	1864-5. July 1 to May 31.
Total entries	$281,239,591	$143,299,544
Total marketed	259,874,232	138,135,127
Customs paid	123,065,620	53,332,403
	47½ ₱ cent.	38¾ ₱ cent.

In addition to the above, there were entered during ten months Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $2,157,095, as against $1,654,399 in 1865.

Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, July 1, 1865, to the close of May, the consumption of foreign goods through the port of New-York compares as follows, as between a condition of peace this season and of war last season:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1865-6. Peace.	1864-5. War.
July	$19,674,662	$10,684,485
August	26,401,412	15,507,970
September	25,586,747	12,075,000
October	21,852,068	10,159,743
November	22,064,390	10,104,219
December	19,047,205	10,670,234
January	27,219,868	11,711,178
February	26,560,301	11,472,456
March	24,224,630	13,692,068
April	23,269,391	14,369,609
May	28,973,558	17,688,145
Total eleven months	$259,874,232	$138,135,127

The monthly customs at this port since July 1 to the close of May, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July, 1865	$9,778,277	January, 1866	12,437,474
August	13,113,689	February	12,608,273
September	12,929,615	March	11,173,154
October	10,978,613	April	10,950,896
November	9,993,483	May	11,418,492
December	$8,348,750		
Total New-York duties collected			$123,065,620
Miscellaneous Customs			843,878
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office			$123,909,498

The Export Clearances to foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of May, were:

	May, 1866.	May, 1865.
Domestic produce	$12,281,623	$7,883,565
Foreign reexported	911,250	394,710
Gold and silver	22,744,194	7,235,071
Total May clearances	$35,937,067	$15,513,346
Average price of gold	135 ₱ cent.	136 ₱ cent.

The Exports of all descriptions for the eleven months of the fiscal year are:

	1865-6. July 1 to May 31.	1864-5. July 1 to May 31.
Domestic produce	$200,[illegible],744	$176,538,032
Foreign reexports	4,424,769	17,387,109
Specie	41,976,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$228,214,928
Average price of gold	[illegible] ₱ cent.	203½ ₱ cent.

The Warehouse Movement in May is as follows:

Stock in warehouse, May 1, 1866		$30,135,543
Entered for warehousing in May		13,902,407
Received from other ports in May		166,186
Supply		$44,204,136
Withdrawn for consumption	$9,450,591	
Exported from warehouse	1,246,287	
Transported to other ports	210,343	—10,907,221
Stock in bond, June 1, 1866		$33,296,915
Stock in bond, June 1, 1865		22,346,742

The day's later news from Europe by the French steamer, this forenoon, to July 7, was construed as less favorable to immediate peace on the Continent, and the Gold Room was advanced 1½@2 ₱ cent. by the *Bull* operators, on the supposed influence of the advices. The Foreign Exchanges, however, for the Boston steamer mail, could not be moved better than 109@109¼ on London for 60-day Bills, and 5f. 8¾c. on Paris for sight, and the whole business for the present mail proved quite moderate. The sales of Gold to-day were 149¾@151¼@150⅞ ₱ cent., up to 3 o'clock P. M. The *short* interest in the Gold Room has fallen off since the first week in July, although it is asserted that the Importing Merchants, outside the Street, have been running *short* of Gold by borrowing to pay Customs, and also to pay for Exchange. How far this is true, we have no means of estimating. It is satisfactory to know that the great gambling operations in the Gold Room have very much abated. A good many parties, who believe that Gold ought to sell lower, decline to sell it *short*, at the risk of having combinations made on the other side, either to *corner* the deliveries, or to exact ¼ ₱ cent. a day for the use of the cash Gold.

There was rather less business at the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street than yesterday in the Government Securities, but the prices are firmly supported, and the demand from Money-lenders, including the Banks that have recently had their Twelve Months' Certificates of Indebtedness paid off, is quite considerable.

On the railway speculation a sudden discovery was made this morning, that the recent *Bull* speculators in Erie shares had quietly turned their corner, by supplying the great *Shorts* of the street at 76@75@74 ₱ cent., besides selling a large amount of the stock to the open market. It is a subject of no small congratulation and amusement, that the wisest and shrewdest, as well as least scrupulous operators against the stock through the month of June, and some of whom quite confidently predicted 50, and even 40 cents on the dollar, (because of Mr. DREW's damaging transactions with the Directors,) were frightened at the close of last week into purchasing to cover their low-priced contracts at 74@76 ₱ cent. When it was suspected this forenoon that the *Bulls* had realized on their first important demonstration in favor of the stock, the price went down to 65 ₱ cent., but at a later hour rallied to 67½ ₱ cent., as against 74 yesterday forenoon, and 71½ at the close of yesterday. The cause of this large decline on Erie was so well understood that the effect upon the other New-York and Western Roads was not so important as it was at first expected to be. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99	99	N. West Pref	65⅜	65
U. S. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅛	Rock Island	96¾	96⅞
U. S. 7-30s	104⅛	104	Fort Wayne	98¾	98⅞
N. Y. Central	101⅛	101⅝	Cumb'land Coal	46⅝	46⅛
Erie	71⅝	64⅞	Quicksilver	51⅝	50⅝
Hudson	115	114⅞	W. U. Telegraph	53⅝	53½
Reading	110⅛	110⅛	Mariposa Pref	22⅝	22½
Mich. Southern	82⅝	83	Canton	51⅝	52
Illinois Central	122⅞	123	Ohio Certificates	21⅝	27⅝
Pittsburgh	84½	85⅜	American Gold	150⅜	150⅛
Missouri 6s	79⅝	79⅝	Bills on London	109	109¾
Northwest	35¾	36⅜			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Hanover	108
Merchants'	109	Metropolitan	119
Mechanics'	115	Commonwealth	102½
America	135	New-York County	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Imp'rs & Traders'	110
Commerce	110	Central National	108½
Ocean	99	Fourth National	103¾
Mercantile	113½	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	160	Oriental	125
Bank of the Republic	114		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	74
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	87	Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103½	Han. & St. Jo., convert.	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	104½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	105	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. x	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	76
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	N. J. Central 1st M.	104
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77	95	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., 1875	95	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	97	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	89
Harlem 3d mort., '68	96	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s, '82	108½	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	96½
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	107	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Pac. R. 7's guar'd by Mo	77½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	103		

We direct attention to the advertisement on another page of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., of the $6,000,000 Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, of the North Missouri Railroad Company. The present offer to sell is restricted to $500,000 at 80 cents on the dollar. It appears that the State of Missouri, that contributed $4,350,000 to the construction and equipment of the first 170 miles of the Road, has, by act of the Legislature, deferred its first mortgage lien to the present mortgage; assuming the position, to the amount of the $4,350,000, of second mortgagee.

Intelligence was received by the Quebec steamer, yesterday, that the head of the great house of ROTHSCHILD, at Frankfort, had ignominously skedaddled on the news of the Prussian victory of July 3, over the Austrians. This particular ROTHSCHILD is said to be a Baron of Austrian creation. As such he could not afford to remain in Frankfort until the Prussians entered the free city. He therefore made the best of his way to Strasburg. Whether he left any one to pay his Frankfort acceptances or not, is not stated. The belief, however, is, that no serious loss, if any at all, will result from the sudden flight of Baron CHARLES MEYER or MEYER CHARLES ROTHSCHILD from Frankfort. The case might have been more serious for the American holders of the ROTHSCHILD acceptances or Bills on the ROTHSCHILDS, if War or Revolution had occurred in France or England, in place of Germany. We record the news from Frankfort as a commentary upon the preference sometimes manifested in this market for paper on ROTHSCHILD. There is not a spark of credit or honor in any of the European branches of the concern, in case of political difficulty, above the humblest drawer of Exchange on France or England, or on the Continent.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous Goods, have been to the value of $4,076,857.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 43 bbls. Ashes, 9,136 bbls. Flour, 185 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 77,580 bushels Corn, 27,160 bushels Oats, 50 pkgs. Cut Meats, 50 pkgs. Lard, and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request, and held firmly. Pots, $8 12@$8 37. Pearls at $16@$16 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is more active at our quotations. Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18c.@21½c., Maracaibo at 17c.@18½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18c., Rio at 14½c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio Coffee have been 3,550 bags; sales 28,220 bags, the latter including (according to Messrs. SCOTT & SONS,) "of Rio, 530 ₱ *Edith*, 4,729 ₱ steamer *South America*, 2,700 ₱ *O. Davis*, 716 ₱ *Wayfarer*, 3,500 ₱ *Rhoudal Queen*, 3,600 ₱ *[illegible] Eagle*, 1,000 balance ₱ *Miranda*, 500 balance ₱ *Zingara*, 1,000 balance ₱ *Lord Baltimore*, 1,000 balance ₱ *P. C. Warwick*, 2,500 balance ₱ *Knyphausen*, 2,217 ₱ *Alpha*, 806 ₱ *O. Davis*, and 1,534 ₱ steamer *Havana*, and of Santos, 400 ₱ *Adelgunda*, and 2,803 ₱ *Mary Lord*. The market closes strong, with a good inquiry at our advanced quotations." Stock of all kinds on hand to-day, 198,968 packages, including 124,111 bags Rio and Santos, 14,997 mats Java, 3,384 Government bags Java, 21,709 bags Ceylon, 7,843 bags Maracaibo, 23,831 bags Laguayra, 850 bags St. Domingo, and 2,958 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO COFFEE.

New-Orleans	bags 4,000
Mobile	2,000
Baltimore	18,000
Philadelphia	4,700
New-York	124,111
Grand total	152,811

CANDLES—Are quiet at unchanged prices.

COTTON—Is held with more firmness, but is in less urgent demand, both for home use and for shipment. Middlings, 35c.@36c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,100 bales, against receipts of 5,910 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	6,353
Receipts since July 1	21,836
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	308,732
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	828,540
Exports, week ending to-day	511
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	460,287

BEESWAX—Is abundant and heavy, at 38c.@41c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Augusta, 21½c.; Great Falls M, 21c.; Great Falls S, 18½c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Anthony Manufacturing Co., 27½c.; Palermo, 20c. Prints—American, 19c.; Freeman, 17c.; Wamsutta, 15½c.; Empire, 13½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, prices unchanged. Corsets—Thomson's Coutil l'Imperatrice, $30; Thomson's Coutil Parisienne, $14; Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 275, $32. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co., Byron and Garrote, Nos. 1, 10 and 20, Enamelled, and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent, Enameled Garrote, $20—less 10 ₱ cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 4, $8 50; No. 6, $10. Home Made, No. 1, $4 50; No. 5, $6 50; No. 8, $8. Rubber Cravats—No. 3, figured, ½-inch, $5 25; ⅝-inch, $5 75; 1-inch, $6 25; No. 4, figured, ½-inch, $6; ⅝-inch, $6 50; 1-inch, $7. Ticks—Amoskeag A, 47½c.; Amoskeag C, 36½c. Denims—York, 50c.; Boston Manufacturing Co., 27½c.

FISH—All kinds have been quiet at irregular prices since our last.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been excessively dull and heavy for State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted off again 5c.@25c. ₱ bbl., closing in favor of purchasers, who have been buying very sparingly for some days past. Sales since our last, 6,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$7 85; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 15@$10, chiefly at $7 20@$8 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 25@$10 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00	@$7 85
Extra State	7 15	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 30	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 25	@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 05	@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 00	@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 90	@17 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy. Sales since our last 450 bbls. in lots, at $9 75@$11 85 for poor to good, and $11 90@$16 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and lower. Sales 325 bbls. Extra at $8 70@$13 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $4 75@$4 90 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 40@$5 45 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 320 bbls.

FLAX—Is inactive at former prices.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are quite dull at old figures.

FRUIT—All kinds have been in very moderate demand at previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been decidedly lower and very irregular, with a limited inquiry. Sales, since our last, 29,500 bushels, including White Canada at $2 50@$2 90; fair Milwaukee Club at $2 10; good Chicago Spring at $1 95; and very choice new amber Jersey at $3 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 214,000 bushels, afloat and in store, at 82c.@88c. for unsound, and 83c.@84½c., chiefly at 83c.@84½c. for new mixed Western, ₱ bushel. New Oats continue quiet and depressed. We quote new Chicago at 50c.@51c. ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye continues dull and nominal. The following, from the circular of Messrs. WOTHERSPOON & Co. gives the

Comparative Prices of Breadstuffs in Currency and Gold, in this Market, July 16, 1866.

	Currency.	Gold.
Premium on gold	49¾ ₱ ct.	—
Discount on currency	—	33 ₱ ct.
Sterling Exchange	162¾ ₱ ct.	109 ₱ ct.
Flour—₱ bbl.		
Western and State Extra	$9 00@10 00	$6 03@$6 70
Ohio and Indiana	9 75@10 50	6 53@7 03
Southern	12 25@14 50	8 20@9 70
Fancies and high extras	13 00@17 00	8 70@12 [illegible]
Corn Meal	5 40@ —	3 62@ —
Wheat—₱ 60 lbs.		
Western White	2 75@3 00	1 83@2 01
Canadian	2 75@3 00	1 83@2 01
Red and Amber Spring	2 00@2 25	1 34@1 [illegible]
Freight to Liverpool	—	4½d.@6d.
Freight to London	—	5½d.@6d.
Freight to Cork and a market	—	4s. 6d.@5s.
Freight to direct ports	—	3s. 6d.@4s.
Indian Corn—₱ 56 lbs.		
Yellow, new and old	90@95	60@64
White, new and old	1 10@1 30	69@87
Western Mixed	83@84	55@56
Rye—₱ 56 lbs.	95@1 25	64@84

HAY—North River bale continues in demand at 60c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request at steady rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Is held firmly, but is inactive.

HIDES—Are attracting more attention at somewhat firmer rates.

LATHS—Are in fair supply and moderate demand at $3 60 for Eastern, ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request and steady in price. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Is inactive at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@80c.; Cuba at 44c.@65c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@72c ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5@5 25; Resin at $2 50@$9 25 ₱ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 62½; Unbleached do. at $2 75@$2 80; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 80 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, JULY 16.—SPERM—There is inquiry for export, and by speculators; but holders are very firm at advanced prices. The sales since our last embrace a resale of 1,150 bbls. in this market for manufacturing, on private terms, but at an advance from last quotations; also 120 bbls. in Boston at a price not transpired. WHALE—Market quiet and no sales.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 16, 1866	18,116	48,266	598,300
Same time last year	19,685	55,970	461,800

Exports.

For week ending July 9, 1866	—	—	16,900
Previously	2,200	348	366,950
From Jan. 1 to date	2,200	348	383,850

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in rather better demand and firmer, at 21½c.@23c. for Crude, 37c.@39c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@56c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 47,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 56x60, private terms; 3,000 do. 56x60, 11½c., heavy; 1,000 do., 56x56, 15c., 38-inch, 7 yards; 5,000 do., 60x60, 12½c., heavy; 15,000 do., 64x64, 13½c.; 16,000 do., 64x64, private terms; 2,000 do., 64x64, 13½c., on hand.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, lower and unsettled, but it closes more firmly. Sales since our last 5,100 bbls., in lots, at $31 12½@$31 50 for new Mess, closing at $31 50 regular; $29 50@$30 for one year old Mess; $27@$28 for new (ice and Winter cured) Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@20c. for Hams; sales 270 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is dull and declining; sales since our last, 420 tierces and barrels at 18½c.@20½c., and small lots at 20½c.@21c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull at irregular prices. Beef Hams rule quiet at $45 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy at 27c.@40c. for State; 40c.@45c for fancy do. and Pennsylvania, and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in less demand at 6c.@19c., and small lots at 20c.@21c. ₱ lb.

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ₱ lb.	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₱ lb.	35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₱ lb.	30	@33
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₱ lb.	35	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₱ lb.	30	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ₱ lb.	31	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	34	@40
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₱ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₱ lb.	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₱ lb.	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb.	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₱ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₱ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb.	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb.	5	@8
Farm Dairies—common, ₱ lb.	10	@15
Ohio Dairies, ₱ lb.	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ₱ lb.	6	@8

RICE—Is in rather better request and steady, at $9 50@$10 for Rangoon, and $12 25@$13 for Carolina ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are quiet at about former quotations.

SPICES—Are moderately inquired for at steady rates.

SKINS—Have been in demand, but less buoyant. We quote Honduras Deer, 60c.@62½c.; San Juan, 55c.@57½c. Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.@62½c.; Chagres, 57½c.@60c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.@51c.; Para, 6c., gold, ₱ lb. Tampico Goat, 57½c.@58c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 42½c.@45c., gold, ₱ lb. Cape, 50c.@55c.; Madras, 60c.@65c., each.

SUGARS—Are rather heavy to-day, with a less active inquiry. Sales since our last, 940 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 513 boxes Havana, part at from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Refined sugars are in demand, at 13½c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 35,000 lbs. at 20½c.@21½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 54,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 16,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are held more firmly, but are not active.

TOBACCO—Is dull and heavy; 64 hhds. Kentucky sold at 5½c.@16c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is neglected and nominal in price.

WOOL—Is rather more freely offered, especially low and medium grades, at drooping prices; but the demand is limited, and confined mainly to the better qualities, particularly of Domestic Fleece, the supply of which is light.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 3-16½d. ₱ lb.; 84,000 bushels Corn at 4¼d.@4½d. by sailing vessel, and 5½d. by steamer, ₱ bushel; and 60 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. For London, 3,000 bushels Oats at 4½d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 4,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Corn, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera—NORMA. Characters by Mme. Anciolina Ghion and Mme. Amalia Patti, Signors Tamaro and Antonucci. Musical Director and Conductor Signor Rosa.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BORN TO GOOD LUCK and MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE OCTOROON. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE BUISLAY FAMILY. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾. G. L. FOX'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Periere*, from Havre July 7, brings one day's later news from Europe. The armistice asked by Austria had been refused by Prussia and Italy, and the Italian army had again assumed the offensive. The cession of Venetia to the Emperor of France was an accomplished fact, and a French Commissioner had already been dispatched to Venice to take possession in the name of Napoleon. Gen. Benedek, it was reported, was to be superseded by the Archduke Albert. The fortifications of Vienna were being strengthened for a siege. The Emperor Francis Joseph announces his intention to fight to the last. No further operations are reported in Bohemia.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate the bill to revive the grade of General was passed. Mr. Yates spoke in favor of the bill and warmly eulogized Gen. Grant. The joint resolution, relieving the China Mail Steamship Company of the obligation to touch at the Sandwich Islands, was taken up and passed. It requires thirteen, instead of twelve, trips a year, and gives $50,000 per annum for a line of steamers between San Francisco and Honolulu. The Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation Bill made a report, which was agreed to. The bill to insure the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was recommitted.

In the House, Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, made a report in the case of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, ending with a resolution directing the Secretary of War to institute proceedings against those who had been engaged in making improper use of the public funds. The resolution was agreed to. The joint resolution allowing commutation of rations to Union prisoners was passed. The Rousseau-Grinnell case was again taken up and debated at length. The majority resolutions to expel Mr. Rousseau and censure Mr. Grinnell were lost. The resolution directing that Messrs. Pennybaker, Grigsby and McGraw be brought before the House for contempt of its privileges, in being present and participating in the assault, was adopted. Also the minority resolution to reprimand Mr. Rousseau for violation of the rules and privileges of the House. The report of the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation Bill was agreed to. It raises the salaries of female clerks in the Treasury from $720 to $900. A commission was appointed to examine into the case of assault on Mr. Painter, the Clerk of the Post-office Committee, and a resolution adopted to retain in custody the assailants.

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondent of the New-Haven *Courier* thus explains Gen. Sherman's remark concerning future fighting, in his address to the Yale students: "The General was not croaking, nor had he, as understood by the many attentive listeners whom I have consulted, the slightest reference to our public affairs. His point was, to assure the students that opportunities for distinction were not exhausted—that they would find enough to do in every department of service—that if they wanted fighting, there would be likely to be opportunities even for that in their day—for himself he had had enough of it."

The Bristol (N. J.) *Phenix* says that during the thunder shower on the 8th, the lightning struck a gentleman sitting in the portico of a house. The chair was thrown from under him on to the sidewalk, and he was stunned and taken up senseless, although after being resuscitated, no bruises or marks of injury were found upon him. The lightning was also seen to strike in the harbor, sending up water, seething and boiling, to a great height.

Gen. Sherman left Boston on Monday for Hanover, New-Hampshire. At Portsmouth he was cordially received, and passed the day there, visiting the Navy-yard and dining with Admiral Bailey. It is said that the Admiral and Gen. Sherman were friends when schoolboys. At Concord he was publicly received, and was joined by Chief Justice Chase, who has arranged to accompany him to attend the commencement at Dartmouth, his Alma Mater.

The House of the Tennessee Legislature remains *in statu quo*, without a quorum. On the arrest of Mr. Williams, one of the absenting members, Judge Frazier issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in his favor. Gov. Brownlow has applied to the War Department for aid in managing the refractory members, but Secretary Stanton has denied the request, on the ground that the case does not warrant the exercise of the military authority of the United States.

Gen. Clady, Deputy Quartermaster-General in Tennessee, has come into open collision with the civil authorities of the State. Damages having been recovered against him for the rent of a house at Memphis, occupied by him during a portion of the war, he resisted the process of collection, and ordered his guard to put the Sheriff off the premises. An order being issued for his arrest, he eluded the officer and his posse, and escaped from the town.

The City Treasurer of Lowell, Mass., has been restrained from paying over any of the $10,000 lately appropriated by the City Council for the relief of the Portland sufferers, by an injunction from the Supreme Court, granted at the request of some of the citizens. Several towns have taken similar action, it being understood that the municipal authorities have no right to make such an appropriation of funds collected by taxation for other and specified purposes.

By the operations of the Massachusetts State Constabulary last week, one liquor-dealer discontinued his business; sixty-three were prosecuted for selling, and three for the violation of the Sunday Law. The gambling instruments destroyed amounted in value to about $5,000. The South End grocers have been visited by the officers and summoned to appear and answer charges for liquor-selling. It is understood they propose to test the question.

A letter has been received at San Francisco from Capt. Mitchell, of the ship *Hornet*, dated Lapahoehoe, Hawaii, June 18, which confirms previous accounts in regard to the vessel, and says that the Consul at Hilo has assumed the care of the men, who are in a [illegible] condition. The remaining stores were divided on the 19th, the day on which the boats parted company.

In the case of William Dean, who was convicted in a Michigan Circuit Court for illegal voting, on the ground that he was not a white man, because he was adjudged to have one-sixteenth of African blood in his veins, the Supreme Court have rendered a decision to the effect that persons with only one-fourth negro blood should be regarded as white. This decision is opposed to the received interpretation derived from the Southern whites, that a single drop of negro blood works a tainture of race.

The managers of the National Military Asylum were in session in Washington last week. Gen. Banks, of Massachusetts, was elected Governor. An executive committee were appointed and by-laws were adopted. The fund for the support of the asylum is $3,000,000, yielding an annual income of $180,000. The managers have appropriated $45,000 to organize a system of outside relief.

The British forces which have been stationed for some time at Fort Erie, were to break camp on Monday and leave for St. Catharines, where the regulars are to remain, and the volunteers to be disbanded. A British gunboat is to be stationed on the river as a guard against Fenian invasion.

One day last week a family in Boston went away for two or three hours, leaving a small child in the care of a girl five years old. The child managed to get out of a second-story window and was killed. The girl jumped out of the window to catch the child and was herself seriously injured.

On Saturday last the United States Marshal arrested Capt. Booth at New-Bedford, for attempting to smuggle a cargo of goods which he had brought from St. John, N. B., consisting of 25 barrels of rum and a quantity of tea, the whole valued at about $7,000.

From Boston a telegram is received, without giving the authority, to the effect that a revolution broke out at Gonaives, Hayti, July 5, and spread through the adjoining territory. All communication had been suspended between the North and the Capital.

Judge Allison, at Philadelphia, decided on Saturday that Major David P. Weaver, Democrat, was legally elected City Commissioner over John Given, Republican, at the election last October, by 70 majority.

It is decided that there will be three races in Worcester on Friday, July 27, the same day with the College regatta. The races are to be the four-oared race, open only to Worcester crews for the flag and the championship, and one for wherries.

Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, formerly a Congregational minister, was on Sunday last ordained, at Providence, R. I., Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The service of ordination was performed by Bishop Clark.

The New-England papers have come to the conclusion that the hay crop will be a very fair one. The weather of the last fortnight has greatly improved its weighing qualities.

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* says there are about one thousand of the shoemakers in that county thrown out of work by the recent attempt of employers to reduce their wages fifteen per cent.

A fire, destroying more than one hundred buildings, occurred on Sunday last at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island. The loss is put down at $100,000.

A new law in Connecticut provides a severe penalty for the crime of procuring the publication of a bogus marriage notice.

William Morrison died in Lawrence, Mass., in consequence of injuries received from a Fourth of July rocket.

Rev. James King has donated property in Bristol, Tenn., valued at $16,000, to the Holston Presbytery, for the purpose of a theological seminary.

Several imposters are collecting money, clothing, &c., in the City of Boston, by representing that it is for the persons burnt out at Portland.

Jamaica papers to July 5 are received, but they contain no news.

LOCAL NEWS.

George W. Chadwick and Samuel Jackson, the persons who, on the complaint of Mr. George W. Hojer, were on Friday last charged before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, with having swindled Hojer out of $3,265 in some bogus banking business, were yesterday brought up before Mr. Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and their discharge from custody demanded. The application was based on the affidavit of one Fowler, who is the counsel for the prisoners, in which he states that the prisoners are kept in custody in consequence of their having been charged with being guilty of obtaining money by means of certain pretended false tokens, and that from the investigations thus far made it does not appear that the prisoners were ever guilty of having issued any false tokens or devices whatever. An extended argument was heard *pro* and *con*, at the conclusion of which the Justice denied the application to discharge the prisoners, and remanded them to prison. There were several officers of the law in the Supreme Court Chambers, armed with warrants regularly issued, and all ready to take Jackson and Chadwick into custody in case the Supreme Court had thought fit to set them at liberty on this writ of *habeas corpus*.

Yesterday morning the Police Commissioners summoned to the Central Office all those officers who had apprehended liquor venders who have since enjoined them and the Board, and the day was consumed by four Commissioners and three hundred and forty-seven patrolmen, roundsmen, sergeants, and captains, in making voluminous affidavits and affixing their respective signatures thereto. These affidavits are to be carted down to the City Hall this morning, and presented in the Court of Common Pleas, by Mr. Geo. Bliss, Jr., Attorney for the Board of Excise, as the returns of the Excise Board and Police Commissioners to Judge Cardozo's injunction orders; and having presented a cord or so of these returns, the Attorney will move for a summary dissolution of the injunctions, adducing in support of his motion the decision of Judges Scott and Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District.

Yesterday a motion was made in the Supreme Court, before Justice Clerke, in the matter of the attachment against the widow of the late David A. Fowler. The latter died some months ago, after having served faithfully for many years, first as Equity Clerk under the old Chancery practice, and more recently as Deputy County Clerk of this County. It is alleged by the party applying for the attachment that there are certain moneys in the hands of the widow which were received by Mr. Fowler in his lifetime, and which she, as his representative, should pay over.

A motion was made yesterday at the Supreme Court Chambers, in the matter of the First National Bank of Meadville, Penn., for the removal of the assignees of the estate of Culver, Penn & Co. The names of the assignees are James F. Howard and Wm. Brough. The decision of the Court is reserved.

In the case of John P. Newhire, &c., *vs.* The Russell File Company and another, the particulars of which were published in our columns a few days since, Judge Brady, of the Common Pleas, yesterday granted an injunction, modifying a previous one so as to allow the defendants to declare a dividend from the actual profits of the Company.

The Sanitary Superintendent's bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bore the laconic but gratifying record, "*No Cholera.*"

The Wardens and Vestry of the Church of the Messiah, (Episcopal,) have unanimously tendered a call to Rev. Pelham Williams, of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., to become their pastor.

The contributions to the fund for the Portland sufferers now amounts to $108,949 64.

Gold was 1@1¼ ℘ cent. higher yesterday than on Monday. Government Stocks a fraction easier. The Railway speculation broke down on Erie, but was otherwise steady at the close. Money easy.

A moderate trade was reported in most kinds of produce and merchandise yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Oats and Pork were lower. Corn was firmer. The Freight market was more active.

The exceeding hot weather has affected the live stock market in a wonderful manner. The hot pavements and scorching sun, without any shade, were quite too much for many of the best beef cattle, which had always been accustomed to protection from extremes of heat and cold. Nearly a score of the finest bullocks in the market, completely overcome with the intense heat yesterday, dropped down and expired in untold agony. Still transactions between dealers in Beef cattle were uncommonly active, considering the intense heat. A few of the best animals sold for 18c. ℘ lb. The best of a lower grade sold for 17c.@17½c. ℘ lb. net weight. The poorest were disposed of for 13c.@14c. ℘ lb. net weight. The number of Beef cattle for the week ending Tuesday evening is 4,775. Only a few remained unsold. The number of Cows received during the week is 125. The demand is rather increasing, but prices are really no better for the seller than they have been for a long time.

The receipts of Veals are moderately large for the week, numbering 1,652, but prices are tending downward. The best sold for 11c. ℘ lb. live weight. Those common to good were disposed of for about 7c.@10c. ℘ lb. Sheep and Lambs are dull enough and growing duller, with exceeding slow sales. Good Sheep brought yesterday only 6c.@6½c. ℘ lb. live weight. The number of Swine for the week is 6,976. They sell as fast as they arrive, at 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb. live weight, and 13½c. dressed, for the best. Prime light corn-fed, 13½c. dressed.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

The restoration of the Union is to be preceded by a reconstruction of the Cabinet. The resignation of Mr. Dennison and Mr. Speed will be followed by the resignation of others, until the President shall have advisers whose opinions and purposes harmonize with his policy.

In these changes there is nothing to justify surprise, although there is undoubtedly much to occasion regret to those who have hoped for the reëstablishment of cordial relations between the President and the majority in Congress. So long as this hope endured, rumors of Cabinet changes were of the nature of predictions or wishes. What then was guesswork is now reality, and in the fact we have a formal confession that the Union Party is deprived of its unity, and that the time is coming when its members will be constrained to identify themselves with one of its sections or the other. It is meet, therefore, that only they shall occupy a confidential relationship to the President who are prepared cordially to promote his views. And when Messrs. Dennison and Speed arrive at the conclusion that, as between the President and the Radicals, they are with the Radicals, self-respect, not less than duty, dictates their withdrawal from the Cabinet. They have discharged their duty to themselves and the President, and their example ought to be speedily imitated by every Cabinet officer whose position is identical with theirs. The change begun, its completion ought not to be delayed. The conscience which refuses to help the President ought to be tender enough to relinquish an office whose requirements it cannot fulfil. For the process of reconstructing the Cabinet cannot be allowed to halt midway. It must be thorough and early, because the failure or the refusal of Congress to coöperate with the Executive necessitates a determination on the part of the latter to secure assistance in quarters that are constitutionally subject to his direct control. They cannot with any propriety remain in the position of the President's advisers whose hearts are on the side of his enemies.

Nor should it be forgotten that the retirement or removal of Cabinet officers, at this period, is in no respect a consequence of altered purposes in the mind of the President. Capricious conduct cannot be justly imputed to him. His principles, his desires, his plans are as they were seven months ago. If certain Cabinet officers now find their relationship to him different from what it then was, it is because the interval has developed in Congress purposes and tactics at variance with the well understood principles of the Union Party. The President has simply maintained his ground. Congress, submitting to the domination of the Radicals, has altogether changed its course, and the consequence has been a gradually widening breach, against the probable dangers of which the President is bound to provide.

Under any circumstances this would be the President's duty. But circumstances now exist which render it specially urgent and imperative. The recent caucus has revealed a degree of Radical recklessness for which, we fancy, the country has been unprepared. Restrained they are in some measure by the better sense of other members; but of their readiness to resort to extreme measures to annoy, and if possible weaken the President, and to carry out the ends to which they are pledged, there can no longer be the slightest doubt. Their ends are revolutionary, and they are, as a faction, not unwilling to employ revolutionary means. The extraordinary resolution which has been forced through the House under the pressure of the previous question—as alluded to in these columns yesterday—admits of no misinterpretation. It contemplates as a not improbable contingency, armed resistance to the constitutional authority of the Executive; in other words, another civil war, to be gotten up by the Radicals, to enforce their doctrine of Southern subjugation and negro suffrage. Upon the folly of such a purpose we need not dwell. Of the summary annihilation that awaits any movement of this nature, we are not required to speak in advance. The fact is all we care now to note; its significance as an indication of Radical violence our readers may estimate for themselves. They will be aided in their task by further reference to the outrageous attacks of prominent Radicals upon the President, and their almost uncontrollable anger at the prospect of defeat. It is clear, not only that the Radicals are averse to the restoration of the Union on a constitutional basis, but that they are prepared to trample upon the Constitution whenever it impedes their schemes, and, if necessary, to precipitate another bloody struggle to establish Radical supremacy.

The President, then, is entitled to, and must have, a Cabinet heartily, determinedly, courageously united in support of the authority vested in him under the Constitution, and of the policy to which he is irrevocably committed for the restoration of the Union. He cannot afford to intrust the execution of his measures to gentlemen who sit at his council-board, indeed, and draw salaries as his officers and advisers, but whose sympathies are with those who assail his every act and threaten revolution as a means of overthrowing his authority. There was unity in the Cabinet during the war, or the rebellion had triumphed. There must be unity in the Cabinet now, or the peaceful completion of the work of restoring the Union will be impossible.

THE PRESIDENT—HIS NEW VETO AND THE LAW.—President Johnson, in his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill No. 2, which veto was overruled by both Houses on Monday as soon as it was submitted to them, adheres to the principle, as he himself remarks, which governed him in his February veto of a similar measure; and he assigns very much the same reasons for his action now that he did then. The chief of these are (1) his opposition to the continuance of military jurisdiction in matters that properly and constitutionally belong to the civil tribunals, and (2) the heavy expenditures necessarily required for sustaining this unnecessary and practically dangerous and injurious body. The half year which has elapsed since the President urged these views in the case of the original Freedmen's Bureau Bill, has only served to strengthen his conviction of their validity, and at the same time to support them with irrefragable practical proofs, calculated to bring conviction to every just mind. To former grounds of objection the President adds some especially applicable now, based on the recent developments of the operation of the Bureau, showing that its continuance for any length of time must inevitably result in fraud, corruption and oppression. Another reason against the necessity of the measure, which is worth while signalizing, is based on the operation of the Civil Rights Bill. Some of the President's Democratic admirers were of the opinion either that he should not or would not enforce its provisions—which of course gave his Radical enemies opportunity to assail him with great ferocity. The President puts both these parties to one side by remarking that the "Civil Rights Bill is now a law of the land, and *will be faithfully executed* so long as it shall remain unrepealed, and not be declared unconstitutional by courts of competent jurisdiction." We shall certainly give the President no especial credit for "faithfully executing" laws which he is required by his oath of office to execute; but what will the *World* and *Tribune* now say? It is evident that on each and every matter, whether agreeing with his own opinions or not, the President will uphold the laws, neither overstepping their proper bounds nor weakening their proper force. Whatever illegitimate and unconstitutional action there may be in public affairs will not originate with him, but with his adversaries and accusers.

The War to Go On—Its Direction Eastward.

The later news from Europe this morning, announcing that Prussia and Italy have declined to lay down their arms, and submit their claims, along with those of Austria, to arbitration, will take no one by surprise. Prussia refuses to arbitrate, and the answer of Italy takes the practical shape of a new advance of her army across the Po. The progress of the war, then, has not been even momentarily arrested by the appeal of Austria, and we are invited, once more, to look at its character and its probable direction. The most careful students of modern European history believe that, before long, the fires of war will burn as lustily on the lower Danube as they have in Bohemia or on the Mincio.

Moldo-Wallachia, called the Danubian Principalities, has always been an irritating subject in European diplomacy. They are nominally under the souzeraínty of the Turkish Sultan, but the population being mainly adherents of the Greek denomination of the Christian Church, and the Emperor of Russia being the head of that Church, he claimed and still claims the right of special protection of the followers of his faith. A considerable portion of the subjects of Austria, particularly in the south of Hungary, are also, in religion, Greeks, and hence Austria also assumes a right of supervision over the religious interests of the Greeks in these Turkish Provinces. Behind this there are matters of grave political concern to both Russia and Austria. Each of them well knows that this question of religion is used by the other merely to cover up an ulterior political design, the accomplishment of which by either would be seriously endangering the policy and interests of the other. But neither England nor France can quietly permit the success of either Austrian or Russian plans on the lower Danube, and Turkey leans upon these two Powers for assistance against the aggressive policy of her two Imperial neighbors. Hence this matter of the Danubian Principalities has for many years been before the forum of European diplomacy, and the fate of the Roumanian people depending upon the decision of the great Powers.

The Crimean war was the consequence of a revolution in Wallachia, which stimulated Russia to interfere in the internal concerns of the provinces, superadding to this claim a pretended right to protect generally the Greek Christians in Turkey and to guard the Holy places in Palestine. France, of course, opposed her, and war was the consequence. The Congress of Paris, in 1856, settled this vexed dispute, permanently as it thought. Moldavia and Wallachia were united under the name of Roumania, a Constitution and a semblance of Parliamentary form of Government, something like the French, instituted and guaranteed, Couza recognized as the reigning Prince or Hospodar, and the rights of Turkey limited to that of a souzerain, instead of a sovereign; in fact, Roumania became to all purposes a self-controlling, self-governing realm, but nominally attached to Turkey.

Within the last year another revolution broke out in Roumania; Couza was ignominiously driven away, and after several abortive attempts Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, a relative of the Prussian King, was elected Hospodar. He accepted, and at once proceeded to Bucharest and mounted his Lilliputian throne. But he finds the life before him not a very smooth one. There are three parties in active opposition in Roumania, but one of whom supports him. This party represents the status as established by the Congress of Paris and the union of Moldavia with Wallachia under one Hospodariate. Another party, called the Seperatists, wish for a separate Government for each, and they, it is asserted, are supported by Russia. They have already risen in open revolt against Prince Charles, and he has called out volunteers to suppress them. A third party dreams of a great Roumania, a union of all the Northern provinces of Turkey—Moldavia, Wallachia, Serbia and Bosnia—fully independent from Turkey. This party, it is reported, has the sympathies of Austria, and relies upon her aid.

Russia has stationed a large army near the northern frontier of Moldavia; Turkey has already concentrated 100,000 troops under Omar Pasha on the south; Austria is mustering troops on her part, and Prince Charles is calling into the field an army of 50,000 men. How long will it be that the roar of cannons and the clash of contending armies will be heard from the Sulina of the Danube? And can France and England, the traditional protectors of Turkey against the ambition of Russia, keep out of it? Will not this bring the whole of Europe, from the Black Sea to the Atlantic, from the Mediterranean to the north capes of Norway, into armed conflict? It is already hinted in some Vienna papers that Prince Charles of Hohenzollern meditates assistance to his cousin of Prussia by an invasion of Transylvania. This is probably a mere surmise at present, but it shows how near is the outbreak of a third war on the lower Danube.

Offices to be Kept—The Great End of Party.

Not long ago the *Tribune* affected a wondrous indifference to all but principle. It counseled the Union Party to rush into the jaws of death, fighting for "impartial suffrage and universal amnesty;" promising a glorious resurrection as the exceeding great reward.

Our cotemporary now sings an altogether different song. Instead of advising party suicide for the sake of principle, it recommends a tenacious clinging to party life for the sake of office. *Then*, it was for a sublime self-sacrifice. *Now*, it is for filthy lucre, as in the following from its Washington correspondent:

> "There are 50,000 offices throughout the country, to which the President wishes to make new appointments, in addition to the vacancies in the fourteen regiments of the regular army. The cause of the party six years out of office is a desperate one, and they hazard their all upon the chances of success. Unrestricted by Congress, offices can be distributed among the closely-contested Congressional Districts, so as to throw the powerful weight of Government patronage and money against the Republican interest, and secure in the next Congress sufficient, with the Southern delegation, which Johnson has pledged himself shall be admitted at all events, to control the Government in all its departments. It is an evident fact that the House is six to one in favor of remaining, provided the Senate shall agree."

So the *Tribune* would have Congress resolve itself into a perpetual body, to keep its adherents in office! An inspiring spectacle, truly, and one that would be even more disastrous to the party that should attempt it than the adoption of the prohibitory tariff of which our neighbor is the disinterested advocate.

Perhaps this parade of office-holding as the great end and aim of party life really is but a pretext for something which the *Tribune* does not like to avow. To manifest a regard for 50,000 office-holders may to the novitiate look unselfish. But with Congress perpetually in session, and nothing to do but to take care of the office-holders, the patriots of the lobby would have a nice chance. The rich rewards of the deferred tariff might again be brought into view; and the half-dozen big jobs with which model reformers of the *Tribune* stamp have soothed their anxious hours would rise up afresh to gladden and reward.

Another solution of the *Tribune* paradox presents itself. It may be that that journal is sincerely intent upon killing the Union Party for its own good. Our cotemporary may piously desire to destroy the body of the party to save its soul. And this plan of prolonging the session indefinitely may have been resorted to as an artifice, to bring about by indirect agencies what the party is not prepared to produce knowingly and directly. Thus understood, the dispatch we have quoted, is a master-stroke of ingenuity. If the idea be acted upon we guarantee its effect. It will be as effectual as a dose of strychnine to the party that shall act upon it.

MORE ABOUT WHAT THE RADICALS PROPOSE.—Radical violence in the Caucus should be studied in connection with Radical correspondence in the Press. Each helps to elucidate the other. Together they amount to quite enough to show the necessity of vigilance and effort on the part of the Conservative members of the Republican Party, if they would avert difficulties more serious than those already encountered. As an illustration, read this, from the Washington correspondence of the Rochester *Democrat*:

> "Another of the Secretaries, the ablest of them all, said to a Senator yesterday, who was bitterly denouncing the conduct which was robbing the country of the fruits of the past sacrifices: 'Yes, Senator, it is, but it will be worse before it is better.' The Cabinet discussion is believed to relate to the wholesale removals from office, which it is now known beyond a doubt is determined upon. If Congress shall checkmate this desperate treachery by the passage of the bill reported by Judge Trumbull, we may look for a series of acts which will end in the impeachment of Mr. Johnson. There are not a few who believe there can be no safety for the Republic while this desperate adventurer remains in the Executive chair. These persons are not unwilling to give him the chance to commit that suicidal act which will make his removal necessary! This may be considered wild talk; but it is necessary to speak out plainly. Ambiguity in phrase or action now is as much treachery as it would have been to desert the colors or stand still on the field of battle."

Of course the Secretary referred to is mythical, as the Secretaries of Washington correspondence usually are. The remark attributed to him, however, is not very bad, after all. The position may be worse before it is better—certainly it will be, if the Radicals be allowed to have their way. And even a Secretary might say so without being guilty of treason. Yet this trivial incident, which may or may not be true, is made a pretext for repeating stereotyped abuse of the President, and for familiarizing the Radical mind with a sense of the necessity of removing him at any cost, by impeachment or otherwise. The talk is nonsense, obviously, seeing that President Johnson's great sin, in Radical eyes, is—not violations of the Constitution, but—a too rigid adherence to its letter and spirit. But it is one of many signs pointing to bloody strife, unless the Union sentiment of the country rally to restrain and put down the authors of these threats.

SPLENDID OCEAN PASSAGES.—We had occasion, recently, to notice the splendid passages made this year by the *City of Paris*, of the Inman Line, and the *Scotia*, of the Cunard Line. The fine runs made by both these steamers in the early part of June are now fully paralleled by the *Pereire*, of the French Company, of which Mr. Mackenzie is agent here. The Company, however, has more to recommend it than the speed of its vessels. The appointments, the seamanship of the officers, the attention to the wants and fancies of passengers, are as nearly perfect as may be. And now we learn that the line *is fast* as well as safe, and Capt. Duchesne is to be congratulated on his latest voyage, which has been made from Brest to New-York in little more than *nine days*.

LOUISIANA.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention—Organization of the Texas Railroad Company—Beauregard and the Jackson Railroad—Quarantine at Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 16.

Cotton 1½c. dearer; sales 1,600 bales Low Middling at 32c.@34c.; to-day's receipts, 552 bales. Sugar, fair, 14c. Sterling Exchange, 163. New-York Exchange, ½@¾ premium.

The steamship [illegible] arrived to-day from Havana. She reports that New-York shipping there was being subject to five days' quarantine.

Louisiana will probably send two sets of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention—one composed of original Johnson men and the other of Democrats.

The Texas Railroad Company has organized, and will proceed immediately to construct their road.

The Jackson Railroad Company have overcome all their difficulties. Beauregard writes hopefully from Europe.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Settlement of the Rousseau-Grinnell Case.

Mr. Rousseau to be Reprimanded and Messrs Pennybacker, Grigsby and McGrew, Ordered Before the House.

Passage of the Bill to Revive the Grade of General.

THE CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP BILL PASSED.

Brutal Assault Upon Mr. Painter, the Clerk of the Post-office Committee.

Appointment of Special Commissioner of the Revenue,

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 17.

GOVERNOR BOUTWELL'S REMARKS AT THE CAUCUS—A CORRECTION.

Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, was misunderstood in his remarks at the caucus on Wednesday evening, as reported in the TIMES, on one or two important points. He did not say he considered the President to be a traitor, nor did he speak of the President at all. What he said was, that he had been assured by a gentleman formerly high in authority, that an attempt would be made to bring the rebels into Congress by force, and that he believed such an attempt would be just as clear an act of treason as that of which Jeff. Davis and his associates have been guilty, and he thought Congress ought to do something to defeat such an attempt. This correction is due to Gov. Boutwell, who avoided any personal reference to the President.

SETTLEMENT OF THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL CASE.

The Rousseau-Grinnell matter was finally settled to-day, after a very tedious debate of three days, which lessens materially the prospect of an adjournment next week. At 5 o'clock the vote was taken, and Mr. Stevens' substitute, which punished Rousseau and exculpated Grinnell on a technical point of order, was voted down—Yeas 35, nays 94. Then Mr. Raymond's amendment to the majority report, which would have reprimanded Rousseau and censured Grinnell was lost—Ayes 59, nays 69. Then the majority report expelling Rousseau was lost by ayes 72, noes 49—not two-thirds. Then ensued a confused squabble of motions and counter-motions, lasting till near 6 o'clock, when Gen. Banks got the floor and offered Mr. Raymond's original resolution, reprimanding Mr. Rousseau, which was adopted—ayes 80, noes 39. The resolution bringing the three witnesses before the bar of the House was adopted without a division. The House, in refusing to express even any disapproval of Mr. Grinnell's remarks, in substance voted them proper, and no violation of the privileges of debate. Gen. Rousseau will probably resign.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. PAINTER.

A brutal assault was committed in the Capitol this afternoon on the person of U. H. Painter, Clerk to the House Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads. Mr. Painter was standing in one of the lower corridors near the House Restaurant, in conversation with a friend, when three friends of Albert Sloanaker, rejected candidate for Collector of Internal Revenue at Philadelphia, approached him and a brief conversation ensued about the rejection of Sloanaker, when Benjamin P. Beveridge, one of the three persons mentioned, and a well-known Washington bully, called Mr. Painter a liar, and added with an oath, I've been laying for you; —— you I'll kill you. He at once struck Mr. Painter a severe blow, which knocked him up against the wall; then knocked him down, and while down most unmercifully kicked him in the face and body several times, injuring him so that he is likely to be laid up for some time. When the fracas commenced, one of Beveridge's companions, a man named Hemple, and a door-keeper in the house, made a feeble attempt to interfere, but was soon set aside by Beveridge, who is a large, powerful man, and he then fled up-stairs. Several gentlemen soon interfered, and the bully was dragged off and arrested, but not until several policemen had arrived and threatened to cut him down if he did not submit. A man named Edward Powers, who accompanied Beveridge, and afterward raised his cane on a policeman in defence of his companion, was also taken into custody. Mr. Painter was taken into the Committee-room and Dr. Van Aernam, member for New-York, was summoned, who reported him severely bruised, but not seriously injured. The affair was promptly brought to the notice of the House by Mr. Alley, of the Post-office Committee, who introduced a resolution to appoint a special committee to investigate the matter, which was promptly passed, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Alley, Farnsworth, Trimble, J. L. Thomas, Jr., and Laflin. They will meet to-morrow and investigate at once Mr. Painter's opposition to Sloanaker's confirmation, which was the cause of the assault, and these bullies had but just parted company with Sloanaker when they met Mr. Painter. This affair settles his matter conclusively. Beveridge, arrayed in a suit of white linen, was locked up in the coal-hole under the rotunda, with the thermometer at ninety-five, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, where he will be kept until the House chooses to act in his case. His prospects are good for a lengthy stay.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

Representative Morehead to-day made a report from the Committee on Manufactures on sundry memorials and bills referring to the great questions involved in the proper relations of the labor of the country to its interests and prosperity. No proposition, it says, seems plainer than that the duties of Congress are to its own constituents rather than to men who reside outside our own territory, who are generally inimical to our institutions, and whose interests are sought to be promoted at the expense of our own people, and whose complete success involves our commercial and financial overthrow. Our past policy has too often aided their schemes, and but for the periodic political revolutions, which for brief intervals reversed the prevailing policy and called forth to their just activity the domestic energies of the nation, there is no room for doubt that the recent rebellion would have found the loyal States as little prepared for self-sustaining power as were the disloyal; and that the markets of our enemies abroad would have been the only sources of supply for those necessities, without which the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the nation would have been an impossibility. The American people should not forget the danger they escaped, nor the narrowness of the escape. Their salvation, under God, is due to the great fact besides the patriotic spirit and noble daring and sublime self-sacrifice which animated the people. It was within our power, as a direct result of so much of the protective policy as had been embodied in our legislation, so to apply our own resources of skilled labor, of machinery, and of the best results of experience, as to create the products which was the root of all the operations of the Government, and was the inspiration of the people themselves. After enlarging on this question, the report further says that the maintenance in a settled and reasonable form of the general policy of protection must attract to this country the best of the skilled labor of the world. Each skilled laborer contributes a material addition to the resources of the nation, and supplies one of the elements of national life. Our free institutions constitute at once an inducement and an asylum, under whose beneficent operation man, as such, has opportunities and facilities for culture, development and improvement nowhere else possible. If to these incalculable advantages we can add the certainty of constant employment for self and family maintenance, we will combine influences which must inevitably draw to the country the most self-asserting, progressive and positive of the working classes of the Old World. The investigations of the Committee have led them substantially to the same conclusions reached by the Committee of Ways and Means, as embodied by them in the Tariff Bill.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Stanbery is expected here to-morrow morning, and it is understood that the President will tender him the office of Attorney-General. The only doubt about Mr. Stanbery's acceptance of the office, rests in the fact that his health is somewhat impaired, and he may not feel able to endure the arduous labors of the Attorney-General. If he accepts it is generally conceded he will be promptly confirmed by the Senate; and notwithstanding the opposition to Gov. Randall, because of his active work in getting up the National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia, it is almost certain that he also will be confirmed. In the discussion in the Senate upon the proposition to curtail the President's appointing power, it was admitted by the leading Republican Senators that the right of the President to select his Cabinet was almost absolute, and the strict rules of advice and consent of the Senate, applied to all other officers, do not apply to the Cabinet officers. Upon this theory it is conceded that Messrs. Randall and Stanbery will be at once confirmed, should the latter be appointed Attorney General.

RESIGNATION OF HON. FREEMAN CLARK.

Hon. Freeman Clark's resignation, as Comptroller of the Currency, has been accepted by the President, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, under the law, will designate the successor.

THE CABINET.

All the members of the Cabinet as it is now organized were present at the session to-day. The Post-office Department was represented by acting Postmaster-General Randall, and the Attorney-Generals Office was represented by Ashton, Acting Attorney-General.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Morrill, to-day, made an effort to get the House to commence its sessions at 11 o'clock in order to expedite business and adjourn *sine die*. But Mr. Stevens objected, saying, we have the whole year before us, and there is therefore no necessity for adopting the proposition of Mr. Morrill. One objection being sufficient under the rule, Mr. Morrill's motion was not entertained.

Mr. Stevens is the leader of the movement to continue the session to defeat the President in making his appointments to office.

Active measures are taken privately to induce members not to adjourn on the 23d, as decided by the caucus of Saturday evening. The temper of the House changes from day to day with the temperature, and it is quite impossible to predict what it will do two days in advance.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO REVIVE THE GRADE OF GENERAL.

The Senate is in session to-night on purely private business. They passed to-day the bill to revive the grade of general, and a bill establishing a new line of steamships between San Francisco and Honolulu.

APPOINTMENT OF DAVID A. WELLS AS SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, being the new office created under the Revenue Act, with a salary of $4,000 per year. Mr. Wells has been most indefatigable in his labors on the revenue commission, and well deserves this recognition.

GEN. BANKS AND THE ANNEXATION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The *Intelligencer* is wholly in error in saying that the bill introduced by Gen. Banks providing for the annexation of the British Provinces was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. Gen. Banks is Chairman of that Committee; but he introduced this wholly on his own responsibility. It was never acted on or considered by the Committee, nor was it brought before them at any time. It was drawn up by the head of one of the bureaus in the Treasury Department, and introduced by Gen. Banks at his request. Not the slightest importance is attached to it in any quarter.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed to the new office of Commissioner of the Revenue, Hon. David A. Wells, now Chairman of the United States Revenue Commission. This is believed to be almost the first instance in our political history where a new civil office has been created by Congress in order to retain the services of a particular individual, the bill having passed Congress only on the understanding that the appointment would be made as indicated.

The Revenue Commission, which has done such good service to the country, expires, by virtue of the act of July 13, 1866, on the 1st of the following month, and the Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed to each of its members and its Secretary a note of generous acknowledgment of their services, and an official notification of the termination their trust. The reports of the Commission are to be issued entire by Congress, making a handsome volume of 480 pages.

MILITARY PRISONERS.

The War Department has ordered, at the instance of the President of the United States, that all persons who are undergoing sentence by Military Courts, and have been imprisoned six months, except those who are under sentence for the crime of murder, arson or rape, and excepting those who are under sentence at Tortugas, be discharged from imprisonment, and the residue of their sentence remitted. Those who belong to the military service, and their term unexpired, will be returned to their command, if it is still in service, and their release is conditioned upon their serving their full term, and being of good behavior.

THE TAX ON IMPORTED CIGARS.

There is no tax upon imported cigars in the Internal Revenue Bill just passed.

NOMINATIONS.

The President did not send to the Senate any nominations to-day.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of M. B. W. Wallce as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First Collection District of Illinois, and rejected seven nominations for Assessors and Collectors in Missouri. No nominations were sent to the Senate to-day.

A PRIZE FIGHT.

A prize fight is to place in this neighborhood on the 20th inst., between English, of Baltimore, and Bolster, of this place. Both of these men have been whipped by Collier.

THE HEAT.

At 3 P. M. the thermometer ranged from 96° to 100°. There have been several deaths from sunstroke.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE—IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

The following dispatch was received to-day from Gen. Thomas:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14, 1866.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Washington, D. C.

Some of the members of the House of Representatives of the Tennessee General Assembly conduct themselves in a very refractory manner, absenting themselves to prevent a quorum, thus obstructing business. The Governor cannot manage them with the means at his disposal, and has applied to me for military assistance. Shall I furnish it?

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major-General Commanding.

The following answer was immediately given:

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1866.

Gen. Grant will instruct Gen. Thomas that the facts stated in his telegram do not warrant the interference of the military authority. The administration of the laws and the preservation of the peace in Nashville belong properly to the State authorities, and the duty of the United States forces is not to interfere in any way in the controversy between the political authorities of the State, and Gen. Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference between them.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE FISHERIES—COMMUNICATION FROM COMMANDER COOPER, OF THE WINOOSKI.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. STEAMER WINOOSKI,
OFF PICTOU, N. S., July 10, 1866.

SIR—When on the eve of sailing from Halifax, N. S., for a cruise to the eastward, Admiral Sir John Hope notified me that he would like to see me. As this was my second interview with the Admiral, he spoke very freely and liberally regarding the fishing question, sending me a printed copy of his additional instructions, of which I inclose a correct written copy. On entering the Gut of Canso, on the 8th inst., I found about one hundred of our fishing vessels anchored in the different coves. I concluded to remain at Ship Harbor, which is a central position, and confer with the masters of the different vessels on the license question. I found them all anxious for information and willing to do what is right, satisfied with the additional instructions, copies of which I gave them, and will continue to do so as we go along. I am pleased to inform you that nearly all the vessels in the Gut of Canso procured their licenses at once. Six English vessels-of-war passed through Canso on the morning of the 8th, bound, I think, to Quebec and the lakes. They sailed from Halifax on the morning of the 7th. I send this dispatch through the American Consul at Pictou, and will sail to-night for Pleasant Bay, Magdalen Island, where I propose to remain fortnight, as our fishing fleet will stay in that vicinity until next month. About the last of July I shall visit Pictou, N. S., in order to report and receive any further orders from the Department.

Most respectfully your obedient servant,
G. W. COOPER,
Commanding U. S. Steamer *Wynooski*.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Washington, D. C.

The additional instructions alluded to above provide that the provinces of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edwards Island, will issue licenses to the American fishing vessels for the present year. A license for one province is to be held good for all, though this may not be set forth in the license.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....TUESDAY, July 17.

PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 5,000 copies of the Internal Revenue Tax Law, as amended by the recent bill, which was adopted.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO REVIVE THE GRADE OF GENERAL.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill to revive the grade of General in the army, which was read.

As amended by the Military Committee of the Senate, it provides that the pay of the General shall be $400 per month, and $300 per month for fuel and quarters, while stationed at Washington, together with the allowance now provided for the Lieutenant-General.

Mr. YATES favored the bill and spoke in terms of high encomium of the services of Gen. GRANT.

Mr. GRIMES moved so to amend the section in regard to the Aides on the Staff of the General as to provide that they shall be selected from the line of the army, shall not exceed six in number, and shall receive the pay and emoluments of Colonels of cavalry. It was agreed to.

The bill as amended was passed. It goes back to the House for concurrence on the amendment.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Messrs. SHERMAN, DOOLITTLE and NESMITH were appointed a Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

THE CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Mr. CONNESS called up the joint resolution relieving the China Mail Steamship Company from the obligation of touching at the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute that the Company be allowed, in lieu of stopping their vessels at the Sandwich Islands, to establish a monthly line of smaller steamers between San Francisco and those Islands.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the bill of Mr. CONNESS by inserting a proviso that the schedule time on the route fixed by the existing contract be reduced not less than ten days for each voyage.

Mr. GRIMES opposed and Mr. CONNESS advocated the bill.

After further debate, Mr. WILSON modified his amendment so as to provide that the line of steamers between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands shall receive a subsidy of $50,000 per centum.

Mr. SUMNER withdrew his amendment, and offered in its stead a proviso that the Company shall make an additional round voyage in consideration of the relief from the requirement of stopping at the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. FOSTER moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, with instructions to report at the next session. This was disagreed to. Yeas 18, nays 19.

Mr. SUMNER's amendment was adopted.

Mr. FOSTER moved to strike out of Mr. WILSON's amendment the provision that the Company shall receive $50,000 annually for the line of steamers to the Sandwich Islands. He said it was simply giving the Company $50,000 more than they originally contracted for.

Debate was resumed on the bill and participated in by Messrs. FOSTER, NYE, CONNESS and GRIMES, after which the amendment of Mr. FOSTER was disagreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Clark, Cowan, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morgan, Norton, Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Willey—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, McDougall, Nesmith, Nye, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—22.

Mr. HOWE offered the following amendment to Mr. WILSON's amendment, and it was agreed to: "Provided, that the release contained in the first section shall not take effect until said Company shall enter into contract with the Post-office Department to make one additional round trip to China and Japan, and twelve annual trips to Honolulu."

Mr. WILSON's amendment as amended was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed—yeas 24, nays 15.

As passed, it relieves the China Mail Steamship Company from the requirement to stop their vessels at Honolulu on their way to Japan; requires thirteen instead of twelve trips per year, and gives $50,000 per annum for a line of steamers between San Francisco and Honolulu.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation Bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

The bill is substantially the same as passed in the Senate. In lieu of the provision placing $150,000 at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury for extra compensation to the clerks in his Department, it prescribes the mode in which the money shall be divided among the clerks.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to insure the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had a great many amendments to offer to the bill, and he moved that it be recommitted to the Pacific Railroad Committee, and that it might be considered there with the amendments he proposed. He did not think the bill would suffer by postponement, and if it must pass he wanted it as nearly perfect as possible.

Mr. SHERMAN's motion was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morgan, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull and Willey—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Conness, Cragin, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—19.

So the bill was recommitted.

THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported from the Finance Committee, and asked for unanimous consent to immediately consider a joint resolution to extend the time for the payment of duty on railroad iron for the Florida and Alabama Railroad.

Mr. SPRAGUE objected, and it goes over.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. WILSON rose to a personal explanation. In his remarks on the tariff recently he was understood as saying that Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, had put upon him by the vote of the House an increased duty on iron and wool. He meant to say iron and coal, and wished to correct the slip of the tongue, as it had given rise to some controversy.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, at 4 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and at 4:30 took a recess to meet at 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

The Senate met at 7 P. M., and, under a resolution adopted yesterday, proceeded to the consideration of reports and bills from the Committee on Claims. A number of private claim bills were considered and passed—among others, a bill to pay Mrs. AMELIA PHIESTER, of Columbia, S. C., $10,000 for food and clothing furnished to Union soldiers and officers, while in prison at that place during the war.

A bill to pay the contractors for the iron dome of the Capitol $62,000, to make good certain losses on the contract, occasioned by the increase in the price of labor and iron, was called up and led to a discussion.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to refer the bill to the Court of Claims, which was disagreed to, and the bill was passed.

The Senate then, at 8:45 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TIME OF MEETING.

Mr. MORRILL asked leave to submit a resolution that after to-morrow the House meet at 11 o'clock. He said the House would either have to do that or hold evening sessions.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not know why the House should be in any haste. They had a year to sit here and transact business.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, added that members were paid by the year for sitting here.

Mr. STEVENS concluded by saying that members should only have patience, and it would not be necessary to change the hours.

Objection was made and the resolution was not received.

CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.

Mr. BIDWELL, from the Committee of Conference on the Senate bill to quiet lands in California, made a report, which was agreed to.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, made a report in the case of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, ending with a resolution directing the Secretary of War to institute proceedings against those who had been engaged in making improper use of the public funds.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HOOPER then offered a resolution that authenticated copies of the evidence taken before the Committee be transmitted to the Secretary of War, and that the evidence be recommitted, with authority to publish such part of it as might be deemed necessary.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, opposed the resolution, and contended that all the evidence should be printed.

The House refused to second the previous question on the resolution, and then, on motion of Mr. LYNCH, the testimony was ordered to be printed.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. WARD introduced the following joint resolution, which was passed:

Whereas, By general order of the War Department, of Feb. 14, 1862, rations to Union soldiers as prisoners of war in the rebel States, were commuted at a cost price during the period of their imprisonment; and whereas, a large number of the said prisoners have been paid under said order, but many equally worthy with them, and who have suffered in rebel prisons, have not been paid; therefore be it

Resolved, &c., That all Union soldiers who were held as prisoners of war in the rebel States, and who have not received any commutations, have commutations of rations furnished at a cost price during the period of their imprisonment.

Provided, That no person who has sold or transferred any interest in the claim for commutation shall be benefitted by this resolution, and no purchaser or assignee of such claim or interest shall be benefitted by the resolution, and that such commutation be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL CASE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Rousseau-Grinnell case. Mr. RAYMOND addressed the House in support of the resolution reported by himself and Mr. HOGAN as the minority of the Committee.

Mr. RAYMOND called the attention of the House to the offensive expressions which led to the commission of the assault. He admitted that when Mr. ROUSSEAU charged Mr. GRINNELL with stating what he knew not to be true, he violated parliamentary propriety. He declared that the remarks of Mr. GRINNELL were an outrage on all parliamentary propriety, and on all the courtesies of life in Congress and out of Congress, and he submitted that judgment to the House and the country. He objected to Mr. STEVENS' amendment as being a partial, one-sided way of acting in the case. The House owed to itself, to its dignity, and to the freedom and proprieties of debate, to express its opinion on the conduct of both members. He insisted that while the person of a legislator was not to be assailed, neither was his character. He did not propose to justify the act of Mr. ROUSSEAU. He concurred in the opinion that it was without justification. A former member of the House had this morning handed to him (RAYMOND) a list of the scrimmages which he had witnessed on the floor of the House, and none of which had been followed by the expulsion of a member. Among them were the following: Between CLINGMAN and STANLEY, of North Carolina—scratches and blows; between WILCOX and Gov. THORN, of Mississippi—a prettier fight than number one; between CHURCHWELL, of Tennessee, and his colleague, CULLOM, when CHURCHWELL drew a pistol, and CULLOM pounded him over his desk; between KEITT, of South Carolina, and GROW, of Pennsylvania, who opened their batteries on each other, the engagement pretty soon becoming general along the whole line—BARKSDALE of Mississippi, WASHBURNE of Illinois, COBB of Alabama, DAVIS of Mississippi, POTTER of Wisconsin, and others, charging and retiring alternately, and BARKSDALE'S wig being captured in the row. That great contest was followed by no resolution of expulsion or of reprimand. Even PRESTON S. BROOKS was not expelled for his outrageous attack on the Senator from Massachusetts. This was to be the first instance of expulsion for such a cause, and he asked was there anything in the circumstances of this case calling for expulsion? The attack on Mr. ROUSSEAU'S military reputation and character, he regarded as an unpardonable outrage. The House owes it to itself to respect and to cherish the reputation of those who won honor and distinction in the contest for national life. He envied not the man, who, for any purpose, personal or political, could allow himself to forget it under any circumstances or provocation. The military character of Mr. ROUSSEAU was so high, so distinguished, so sure to live in history, that no man was excusable for allowing himself to assail it. It entitled him, in the first place, to immunity from assault; in the second place, to the protection of the House, if assailed; and in the third place, to the most charitable construction of any act which he may have performed in vindication of his reputation and character. He did not think it fair that Mr. ROUSSEAU should be punished and Mr. GRINNELL allowed to go without censure. Freedom of debate must be protected; but he submitted whether the way to protect it was to allow one member to assail another in the grossest and most insulting terms. In conclusion, Mr. RAYMOND intimated his intention to offer a resolution which would more clearly define the duties of the Speaker in cases of violation of order in debate.

Mr. BOYER followed in an argument in defence of Mr. ROUSSEAU, contending that the insults which he had received justified or palliated the course he had taken in resenting them.

Mr. JOHNSON followed in an argument on the same side.

Mr. RAYMOND modified his resolution by making it read that Mr. ROUSSEAU be and he hereby is reprimanded.

Mr. STEVENS modified his amendment by striking out the three resolutions reported by the majority, and inserting in lieu thereof the resolution reported by the minority.

Mr. GARFIELD next addressed the House in support of the views reported by the majority. He contended that the first act had passed over without any consequences; that the first scene of the second act was opened by Mr. ROUSSEAU in referring in a speech made by him in New-York to Mr. GRINNELL as "a pitiable politician from Iowa," and that on the 11th of June Mr. ROUSSEAU reopened the matter by assailing Mr. GRINNELL and stating that not a member believed a word that he (GRINNELL) said, and that he (GRINNELL) himself knew it to be false. He (GARFIELD) entirely concurred in the views of the Speaker of the House to set himself up as the censor, critic and judge of proprieties in the House as in the French Corps Legislatif, where that power was used to prevent freedom of debate. As an instance of that use of power, Mr. GARFIELD sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the report of a scene which recently took place in the Corps Legislatif.

Mr. SPALDING inquired whether, if he should rise in his place and call his colleague a liar, it would not be the duty of the Speaker to stop him at once and call him to order.

Mr. GARFIELD took it for granted that it would, but he drew a distinction between such questions arising in the ordinary course of debate, and arising where the House has given unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, where personalities are looked for.

Mr. SPALDING inquired whether the House, even by implication, gave its consent to a member to proceed in a discourteous or offensive manner.

Mr. GARFIELD assumed that it did not, but each member had authority to call a member to order, and when his colleague (SPALDING) stated the other day that his blood curdled in his veins when he heard the language of GRINNELL, he wondered why he had not used his privilege and called Mr. GRINNELL to order. But the gentleman from Kentucky had had all the protection he had asked for and all that the gentlemen from Illinois and Massachusetts (HARDING and BANKS,) had asked for, and if he had desired any more protection he should have asked for it. The gentleman from Kentucky did not ask for any palliation, and did not make any apologies. It was only the kind-hearted gentlemen from New-York (HALE and RAYMOND) who begged the House to be lenient. The gentleman from Kentucky himself asked no such leniency. What was the assault for? The gentleman from Kentucky had declared it to be for the purpose of disgracing the gentleman from Iowa. Was it for the sake of proving his courage? If he (GARFIELD) had not known what he did, of the former manly courage of the gentleman from Kentucky, his conduct in this matter would have led him to believe that he lacked manly courage. This was so especially when he recollected the comparative physical abilities of the two gentlemen. If the gentleman from Iowa had assaulted the gentleman from Kentucky it might have been proof of his (GRINNELL'S) courage. Mr. ROUSSEAU would have to attack a gentleman of more powerful muscular *physique* before he could prove his courage in that way. His courage had already been established, and he (GARFIELD) regretted that ROUSSEAU thought any further proof was necessary. He begged the House to set its seal of condemnation on such acts, and called its attention to the result of the example set by Mr. ROUSSEAU in a brutal attack made within the walls of the Capitol on one of the officers of the House (the Clerk of the Post-office Committee.) He (GARFIELD) should vote for the resolutions reported by the Committee, and he trusted that the House would have the great courage to adopt them by a nearly unanimous vote, so that no member hereafter should ever hope to gain any glory by becoming a bully and assaulting another member when not satisfied with the results of debate.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. H. N. PAINTER.

Mr. ALLEY rose to a question of privilege, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That whereas a violent personal assault has been committed within the Capitol on the person of N. H. PAINTER, Clerk of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, by two persons, BENJAMIN B. BEVERIDGE and EDWARD TOWERS, now in custody of the police officers of the Capitol, the Sergeant-at-Arms is hereby directed to take into his custody the assailants, and detain them until the further orders of the House on the subject, and that the matter be referred to a special Committee of Five, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. TRIMBLE suggested whether it would not be better to leave the matter in the hands of the officers of the law.

Mr. WRIGHT objected to the resolution as not a question of privilege.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, holding it to be a question of privilege, and properly before the House. The House had gone so far as to bring before its bar citizens who had been disorderly in the galleries, and if it could do so, it certainly could punish persons for assaulting officers of the House within the Capitol.

The resolution was agreed to without a division, and the Speaker subsequently appointed as the Special Committee, Messrs. ALLEY, FARNSWORTH, TRIMBLE, JOHN L. THOMAS, and LAFLIN.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The most prominent points of disagreement between the two Houses were in regard to the compensation of female clerks, and to the extra compensation of clerks in the Treasury Department. In regard to the first, a provision is adopted increasing the salaries of female clerks in the Treasury and Post-office Departments from $720 a year to $900. In regard to the second, a provision is adopted for the payment, out of the balance of the appropriation in the bill of March 3, 1865, of $100 to each of the clerks of the Treasury Department, of the first and second classes, who have not received additional compensation out of such appropriation, and who shall have served one year previous to July 1, 1866, and $100 to each employe appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury at an annual salary of less than $1,200, and who shall have served for one year previous to July 1, 1866.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL CASE (RESUMED.)

The House resumed the consideration of the Rousseau-Grinnell case.

The debate was continued by Mr. HOGAN in support of the views of the minority, by Mr. STEVENS in advocacy of his amendment, and by Messrs. THAYER and SPALDING in support of the majority report.

The debate was closed by Mr. BANKS, who declared that the decision of the Speaker on the point of order raised by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. WILSON) had been as clearly stated and was as perfectly just as any decision ever made in a parliamentary body. Any other conclusion than that would have assailed the records of the House and degraded the parliamentary law of the country, and yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) treated that decision as if it had not been made. Why did he do this wrong to the Speaker of the House? Why did he trespass upon the rules of the House? It was because the question involved in the decision of the Speaker came before the House on the merits of the resolution reported by the Committee. If the House had been asked to pass judgment on the gentleman from Kentucky excluding all consideration of the part of the gentleman from Iowa in producing that assault, it would have been a flagrant act of injustice; it would be a most fatal precedent if the act of the gentleman from Kentucky was permitted to go unpunished. If he (BANKS) were to be assailed, attacked and beaten for words spoken in debate, the people whom he represented would have no rights. Therefore the inviolability of the Representative stood at the foundation of the Government. And yet the Ajax of the House, who should be its leader, came in with a proposition which would justify the assault made on the member from Iowa. That member had been beaten with stripes in the presence of the House for words spoken in debate. What should be the conclusion? Simply that any member so abusing his privilege and the dignity of the House ought not to sit longer as a member. It was in justice to the gentleman from Kentucky that he should take the consequences. If he undertook to vindicate his own rights as a soldier and as a man, he should be willing to pay the penalty. There was no philosophy suited to the case but that of the McGregor, "Let him play his game boldly, but let him pay also the forfeit manfully." What was the forfeit? The gentleman from Kentucky should cease, for the moment at least, to sit as a member of the House, and so had the Committee reported. If his constituents should reelect him, then he would be received or not received, as the case might warrant. In any case he would be purged of the indignity and wrong inflicted.

The House proceeded to vote on the resolution and the amendment thereto.

The first vote was on Mr. STEVENS' amendment, to substitute for the three resolutions of the majority, the resolution reported by the minority, as follows:

Resolved, That the Hon. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU be summoned to the bar of the House, and be there publicly reprimanded by the Speaker for the violation of the rights and privileges of the House, of which he was guilty in the personal assault committed by him upon Hon. J. B. GRINNELL, for words spoken in debate.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 35, nays 94. The Democrats voted generally in the negative.

The next question was on Mr. RAYMOND's amendment, as follows:

Resolved, That LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU be and he is hereby reprimanded for the violation of the rights and privileges of the House, of which he was guilty in the personal assault committed by him upon Hon. JOHN B. GRINNELL, for words spoken in debate.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 59, nays 69—the Democrats all voting in the affirmative.

The question was next taken on the first amendment reported by the Committee, as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. LOVELL ROUSSEAU, a representative from Kentucky, by committing an assault upon the person of Hon. J. B. GRINNELL, a representative from State of Iowa, for words spoken in debate, has justly forfeited his privileges as a member of this House, and is hereby expelled.

The vote was taken and resulted, yeas 72, nays 49. So, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof, the resolution was rejected.

Mr. BANKS changed his vote from yea to nay in order that he might move to reconsider. He made that motion.

The question recurred on the second resolution, reported by the Committee, as follows:

Resolved, That the personal reflections made by Mr. GRINNELL, a representative from the State of Iowa, in the presence of the House, upon the character of Mr. ROUSSEAU, a representative from the State of Kentucky, were in violation of the rules regulating debate, and the privileges of its members, founded thereon, and merit the disapproval of the House.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried without a division.

The question recurred on the third resolution, reported by the Committee as follows:

Resolved, That CHARLES D. PENNYBAKER, of Kentucky, L. G. GRIGSBY, of Kentucky, and JOHN S. MCGREW, of Ohio, by their presence and participation in a premeditated personal assault between Hon. Mr. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, and Hon. Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, on account of words spoken in debate, in which the persons, if not the lives, of members of this House were imperilled, were guilty of a violation of its privileges, and they are hereby ordered to be brought to the bar of this House to answer for their contempt of its privileges.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived.

The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 73 to 49.

Mr. BANKS called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the first resolution was rejected, stating that if reconsidered he would, as a substitute for that resolution, offer the resolution reported by the minority.

The vote was reconsidered and Mr. BANKS offered as a substitute for the first resolution, the resolution appearing as the amendment of Mr. STEVENS.

The resolution was agreed to, yeas 89, nays 30.

Mr. HALE desired to offer a resolution declaring the language of Mr. GRINNELL a violation of the rules, which was objected to.

MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. O'NEIL presented the petition of citizens of Philadelphia interested in mineral lands and mining in California, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Arizona, (seeing that a bill has been introduced promising to change the usage of the Government in regard to mineral lands), urging upon the House of Representatives to pass the Senate bill entitled "An Act to legalize the occupation of mineral lands, and to extend the right of preemption thereto," which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The House, at 6 P. M., adjourned, the thermometer being then at 93.

Amusements.

THAT FUND.—An exceedingly benevolent audience assembled last night at Niblo's Garden for the dual purpose of assisting the laudable enterprise of Italian unification and listening to the somewhat familiar work of "Trovatore." We doubt if the Garibaldi Fund was materially benefitted, and we are quite certain that no one person in the house heard the whole of "Trovatore." That fickle-minded tenor, MASSIMILIANI, did not appear—he never does when specially announced; but little TAMARO made an agreeable, though not forcible, substitute. BELLINI was the star of the evening. His entrance was greeted with prolonged and genuine applause, and his carriage during the entire evening demanded and received the most enthusiastic applause. He wisely declined repeating "Il Balen," although the D. H.'s that fringed the dress circle insisted upon it long after the few *bona fides* had subsided. Mme. FRANCIS TABACCHI, the *Leonora* of the occasion, is a pleasant but a tender plant, and her voice was found insufficient for the exigencies of the occasion. She has all the requisites that an attractive physique can furnish, but a little more voice would improve her as an artist. Mme. AMALIA PATTI (used to be STRAKOSCH) reappeared in her favorite *rôle* of *Azuecga*, meeting with her usual fortune. A united orchestra, not to mention a united chorus, would be quite as agreeable to the patrons of the opera as this scheme for a united Italy. To-night, "Norma."

ANTI-RENT TROUBLES IN ALBANY COUNTY.

The Sheriff Violently Assaulted and Prevented from Executing his Writ—The Anti-Renters Defy the Authorities—The Militia Called Out—They Leave To-Day for the Seat of War.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 17.

The anti-rent troubles have broken out afresh in this county, and have assumed quite a serious character. Sheriff FITCH, while endeavoring to execute a legal process, was forcibly resisted, and he and his deputies violently assaulted.

The Sheriff left here yesterday to eject one PETER WARNER from the premises occupied by him. He was accompanied by six deputies. His arrival at a point about five miles from "the seat of war" was in some manner communicated to the disaffected, and from Knower's Station out they were met all along the road by parties who gave expression to their feelings by demonstrations of a varied character. Arriving at the house of Mr. WARNER, they were confronted by a party of twenty men, who, however, offered no opposition. The doors were locked, and although the Sheriff informed the inmates that the matter might be amicably adjusted, they would not admit him. He then burst open the door and succeeded in getting one of his legs inside, when the door was forced shut, and his limb very severely squeezed. Finally he effected an entrance, when he again attempted to conciliate, but all to no purpose.

He then directed his deputies to execute the writ of ejectment by removing the furniture; but as soon as they proceeded to the work, they were surrounded on all sides by upward of seventy-five resolute and determined men, none of whom were masked or in the least disguised. The Sheriff received several blows, and Deputy JAMES GILLESPIE was very roughly used. Finding it impossible to execute the writ with the small force at his disposal, the Sheriff withdrew from the premises, the anti-renters hooting at him and challenging him to make an arrest. They were armed with clubs, but displayed no firearms, although it is believed they had them about their persons. They defied the Sheriff to execute any writs, and gave him to understand that any attempt to do so would be violently resisted, no matter what might be the result.

The Sheriff and his party then returned to the city, and immediately issued an order to the commanding officer of the Tenth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., to detail one hundred men from his command, fully armed and equipped, to proceed to "the seat of war" to aid him in executing the writs of ejectment held by him. The force will leave to-morrow at 7:30 o'clock, under command of Acting Col. JAMES MCFARLAND, and will remain in the disaffected district so long as their services may be required. Should the force be insufficient to cope with the enemy, the whole of the military of the county will be ordered out.

There is considerable excitement in the city, and the different company armories are busy places to-night.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Steamer Pioneer at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, July 14,
VIA ASPY BAY, Tuesday, July 17.

The steamship *Pioneer*, from Hull for New-York, arrived here on the 12th short of coals, and sailed again on the 13th. New-York messages of the 12th have reached here.

Fire in the Oil Regions.

SMITH'S FERRY, Penn., Tuesday July 17.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out at the New-Brighton well, near the mouth of Island Run, and rapidly spread to the neighboring wells. Ten wells and a number of derricks were burned. The total loss is estimated at $50,000, divided among the following wells: New-Brighton, Astor, Starlight, Stanley, Two Twins, Damson, No. 8, Rathbone, Belmont, Nos. 1 and 2, and Well No. 29. The fire originated in the drawing the tubing of the New-Brighton well with an engine. The Lupton House and two stores were also destroyed.

TENNESSEE.

No Quorum in the House—One Bolting Member Arrested—A Writ of Habeas Corpus Issued—Conflict between Gen. Clady and the Civil Authorities.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 16.

There was no quorum in the House again to-day. Fifty members were present. R. WILLIAMS, from Carter County, was arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, brought to the House, and held in close custody. Judge FRAZIER has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Mr. WILLIAMS.

A resolution was passed to arrest seven other refractory members.

The Governor commissioned the Police Commissioners to-day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, July 16.

During the war Gen. CLADY, Deputy Quartermaster-General, occupied a house belonging to a loyal citizen, Mr. DUVAL, then residing at Philadelphia. Since then Mr. DUVAL has instituted a suit for rent and recovered the amount of rent claimed by him. On the Sheriff attempting to carry out the orders of the Court, Gen. CLADY brought in a guard and ordered them to put the Sheriff off the premises or to kill him. On Saturday Gen. CLADY was leaving on furlough, when the Sheriff was ordered by the Judge to arrest him, but he evaded the Sheriff's *posse* by engaging passage on one of the boats and leaving on another, taking an armed guard with him.

The *Post* (Radical) says he disgraces the uniform which he wears and the Government which he represents by setting the civil law at defiance.

THE LOST CLIPPER HORNET.

The Names of Persons Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 16.

A letter from Capt. MITCHELL, of the ship *Hornet*, dated Lapanachae, Hawaii, June 18, confirms previous accounts in regard to the vessel, and says that the Consul at Hilo has assumed the care of the men, who were all in a destitute and starving condition. The remaining stores were divided on the 19th, the day on which the boats parted company. The following are the persons saved: Samuel Ferguson and Henry Ferguson, of New-York, passengers; J. S. Thomas, third officer; Henry Morris, Joseph Williams, Peter Smith, C. H. Kartman, Antonio Passine, John Ferris, Thomas J. Tate, James Cox, John Campbell, Fred. Clough and Neal Turner, seamen.

HONDURAS.

Increase of Duties—Continuance of the Indian War.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 16.

Advices from British Honduras state that the duties will be increased after September. The Assembly had passed bills regulating the deportation of bad characters and the export of arms and ammunition. The Indian war was still raging.

Movements of Gen. Sherman.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, July 17.

The journey of Gen. SHERMAN through the Granite State on his route to Hanover is attended by very enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome at all points where the public get a glimpse of him. The General, in this city to-day, received a great ovation, a vast crowd being gathered to welcome him. He was received at the Capitol by Gov. SMITH, and appropriately replied to an address of welcome by the Governor. After the reception, which closed with some cordial hand shaking, the General proceeded in a special train to Hanover.

Revolution in Hayti.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 17.

A revolution broke out at Gonaives, Hayti, July 5, and spread through the adjoining territory. All communication was suspended between the North and the capital. Business was also suspended.

Deaths from Sun Stroke.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 17.

The weather here is intensely hot—the thermometer ranging from 93° to 96° in the shade.

Three deaths from sun-stroke are announced.

YONKERS, Tuesday, July 17.

JOSEPH TOBURN, a hatter of this place, died this afternoon from the effect of sun-stroke.

Large Fire on Prince Edward's Island.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, July 17.

A fire in Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Sunday morning, destroyed over one hundred buildings. The burnt district is bounded by Gage, Water, Pownall and Rochester streets. Loss $200,000.

Fire at Maysville, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 17.

The Union Coal Oil Company's refinery, at Maysville, Ky., was partially destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss heavy in oil; insurance unknown.

Arrest of Murderers at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, July 17.

Five negro men, the murderers of Mr. LYLE, of Maryland, were arrested here to-day, and nearly $1,000 of the money was recovered.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 17—10 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Africa*. A thick fog prevails.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—Constable TREADWELL yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, served upon the Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad, the warrant issued by Coroner KIRSTEN, in accordance with the verdict of manslaughter rendered in the case of Wm. DUGAN, who was killed at the Prospect-street crossing, Jersey City, on Wednesday night last. The Superintendent was taken before the Coroner, who held him to bail in the sum of $4,000.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERS OF THE BONDED WAREHOUSE.—The examination of the alleged robbers of the United States Bonded Warehouse, at Jersey City, was resumed before Recorder MARTINDALE, yesterday morning. The result was that the two women, MARY RAMSEY and JULIA MONAHAN, and two of the men, JAMES WRIGHT and JOHN MONAHAN, were committed to the County Jail for trial. The remaining prisoner was discharged from custody, the evidence not being deemed sufficient to warrant his further detention.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.—The Health Office bulletin contains the following under date of July 16: ELIZABETH SHANNON, aged 32 years, residing in King-street, between Van Brunt and Richards streets; taken with vomiting and purging at 2 P. M. on the 15th inst.; improved on the morning of the 16th, and went to work; seized with vomiting, purging and cramps at 9 A. M. yesterday, and died at noon. JOHN SCHNEIDER, aged 37, residing in Partition, near Commerce-street; taken with diarrhœa at 10 P. M. July 15; vomiting at 1 A. M. on the 16th; cramps at 3 A. M., and collapse and death at noon. JOHN SIMONSON, residing in Richards-street, between Van Brunt and Sullivan streets; taken with vomiting and purging at 7 A. M. yesterday; collapse at 9:30 A. M., and reported dying. ADELAIDE SUTJEN, aged 19 months, corner of Fulton and Hudson avenues; diarrhœa at 1 A. M. July 16; little vomiting, no cramps, soon cold surface; died at noon yesterday. The case of JAMES O'BRIEN, aged 3 years, was reported. His parents reside in Walcott, near Conover-street; had diarrhœa for two days; vomiting and purging whitish fluid; disease reacted at 9 A. M. to-day, and the patient will recover. JOSEPH MURRAY, aged 49 years, residing corner of Ferris and Dikeman streets, seized with painless diarrhœa; vomiting and purging; first bilious; died at 10 o'clock Monday night. CHARLES VAN NYSE was taken with cramps in Myrtle-avenue, near Bridge-street. Roundsman RIGGS, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, conveyed him to his home, No. 151 Myrtle-avenue.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—New line of American mail steamers from New-York to Antwerp, calling at Havre, will dispatch their first steamship, the *Circassian*, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M. The Postmaster-General has arranged with this Company to transport the Continental mails direct, thus avoiding the extra expense of the transit through Great Britain. This Company has appointed the day of departure of the Cunard steamers from Boston, and will thus enable correspondents to mail their letters one day later than by the Boston Cunarder. The *Circassian* is rated A1 and is very fast.

[Advertisement.]

"Are fully established as goods of high order."—WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY, and all of Burnett's manufacture.—*Chicago Tribune*.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors for Burnett's Standard Preparations for the Toilet, &c.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Common Sense Teaches us that it is not necessary to call in a physician for every ailing we are subject to. MARSDEN'S Senative Pills will relieve and cure all cases of Contipation, Nervous or Sick Headache.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Families about Going into the Country, tourists, &c., should supply themselves with that certain remedy for all Affections of the Bowels, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. A change of climate or water often produces severe cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, complaints which readily yield to the Carminative, Cramps, Cholic, Incipient Cholera and Sour Stomach, are also promptly relieved by this old established remedy, and its effectiveness in this class of complaints should induce every one to keep a bottle within reach. Sold everywhere.

Depend upon it, Mothers, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain.

"Comparisons are Odorous," says Mrs. Malaprop; but the only odor which defies alike comparison and imitation is the lasting and sense-delighting fragrance which exhales from PHALON & SON'S new perfume, the Extract of the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Keep your Horses' Hoofs in Perfect Order.—DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE will do it, and will cure scratches, swellings, sores, cuts, galls, bruises, and in many cases quittor, spavin and enlarged joints. Fifty cents a box. Sold by druggists, harness-makers, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st.

All Safes Not Worthless.

The following dispatch, received from our agent in Portland, establishes beyond contradiction the fine resisting powers of our Alum Patent Safes:

PORTLAND, July 16, 1866.

Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER:

Have opened seventeen Alum Patent Safes. Contents all preserved. Five left unlocked. After removing contents had the woodwork burned out. Full particulars by mail.

D. W. THOMSON.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

Also, sideboard and parlor safes for silver plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College Place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Hundreds are Protecting their Houses successfully and satisfactorily with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It is in operation at No. 254 Broadway.

E. HOLMES.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

CAVANAGH.—On Tuesday, July 17, BERNARD CAVANAGH, aged 45 years, a native of County Sligo, Ireland.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brothers-in-law, Robert and James Finan, No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., on Thursday, July 19, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

COCHRAN.—On Tuesday, July 17, of cholera infantum, MARY GILFILLAN, aged 8 months and 17 days, infant daughter of Dr. Alexander and Christina Isabella Cochran.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 59 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 19, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CAESAR.—On Monday evening, July 16, at New-Brighton, S. I., GERHARD SIEGMUND, son of Paul W. and Johanna Caesar, aged 10 months.

COREY.—On Monday, July 16, WILLIAM FRANCIS, son of Wm. E. and Sarah M. Corey, aged 10 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, River Road, Harrison, N. J., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

COSTER.—On Monday morning, July 16, HENRIETTA T. COSTER, daughter of the late John G. Coster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 18th inst., without further invitation.

CARTER.—At Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, July 16, NATHAN ROBINS CARTER, in the 21st year of his age, son of Edward and Elizabeth Carter, and grandson of the late Nathan Robins.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., at 12 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) the 18th inst. Relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Class of '66, Columbia College, are respectfully invited to attend.

DE BEVOISE.—At Maspeth, L. I., on Monday, July 16, JAMIE C., only son of Isaac G. and Kate M. De Bevoise, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

EDGAR.—At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, July 17, WILLIAM EDGAR, in his 70th year.

Funeral on Thursday, July 19, at 3½ P. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Carriages will be at the depot at Rahway to meet trains that leave Cortlandt-st. at 2 P. M.; returning trains, 5:45 and 7:15.

EVANS.—On Monday, July 16, ANN EVANS, in the 77th year of her age, a native of Wales.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 105 Clearmont-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) July 18, at 4 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—At Vernon, N. Y., on Sunday, July 15, of pulmonary consumption, after a sickness of more than a year, R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, New-York City, aged 32 years.

FLEMING.—At St. Luke's Home, Hudson-st., JANE FLEMING, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, this day, (Wednesday,) the 18th inst., without further notice.

HOLDEN.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 16, of sunstroke, ALBERT W. HOLDEN, aged 38 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 454 2d-av., this day, (Wednesday,) the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

GILBERT.—On Monday, July 16, after a brief illness, CHARLES H. GILBERT, aged 33 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 294 West 19th-st.

SUMMONS.—The brethren of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special Communication at their rooms, (Corinthian,) on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, CHARLES H. GILBERT, deceased.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866. JAS. R. ELSEY, M.

HAWS.—On Monday, July 16, WILLIAM H. HAWS, in the 31st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his mother, No. 95 Allen-st., on Thursday afternoon, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock.

HARVEY.—On Monday evening, July 16, MARY HARVEY, widow of the late Robert J. Harvey, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Royal E. Deane, No. 20 Charlton-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

KNAPP.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 17, ARTHUR, infant son of Milton and Susan J. Knapp.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the house, No. 248 Schermerhorn-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

KITCHING.—On Tuesday morning, July 17, EMELINE KITCHING, wife of George Kitching, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Clinton-av., second house north of De Kalb-av.

KELLY.—On Tuesday morning, July 17, at 9¼ o'clock, at Far Rockaway, Long Island, after a long and suffering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation and meekness, MARY ANN, the relict of John Kelly.

The funeral will take place from St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York, of which due notice will be given through the daily Press to the friends and relatives of deceased.

LOTT.—On Tuesday, July 17, at New Lotts, JULIAN LOTT.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at his residence in New Lotts, on Thursday at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

The members of Company E, 70th Regiment, are invited to attend in citizens' dress.

G. S. CONENHOVEN, Captain.

NOSTRAND.—In Flushing, on Tuesday, July 17, GARRET NOSTRAND, in the 81st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOIR.—On Tuesday, July 17, Mrs. AGNES MOIR, widow of John Moir, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, John and William Moir, are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her daughter, Mrs. James Ackerman, No. 213 East 55th-st., on Thursday, July 19, at 2 P. M.

MARSH.—On Monday, July 16, at her residence, near Woodbridge, N. J., MARY T. MARSH, relict of Thomas G. Marsh.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, this day, (Wednesday,) at 5 o'clock, without further notice. Trains by New-Jersey Railroad at 2 P. M., and return after the funeral.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 15, MARY MATILDA, wife of William Nelson, Jr., niece and adopted daughter of Samuel J. Beebee, Esq., of New-York, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family and of her father are respectfully requested to attend her funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 18th inst., at 4 P. M., from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts.

RABITTE.—On Tuesday, July 17, EDWARD JOSEPH, youngest son of Charles L. and Annie Rabitte, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 18th inst., at 4 P. M., from the residence of his parents, Tompkins-av., south of Gates-av., Brooklyn.

SHURLOCK.—At Catskill, on Sunday, July 15, ISAAC O. SHURLOCK, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M.

TOPPING.—On Monday, July 16, HARRY ACKERMAN, only son of Philip G. and Hester A. Topping, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 82 1st-st.

WHITTLESEY.—At Lakeville, Conn., on Wednesday, July 11, of diabetes, ELIZA F., wife of W. R. Whittlesey, aged 38 years.

WELSH.—At Albany, on Monday, July 16, Miss CATHERINE WELSH, in the 54th year of her age.

Remains will arrive in the steamer *St. John* this morning.

WHITE.—On Tuesday, July 17, in her 79th year, JANE, relict of the late John White, and daughter of the late Jordan Wright.

The funeral will take place on Fifth Day afternoon, (19th inst.,) from her late residence, No. 29 West 14th-st., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Flushing for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend.

WHITAKER.—On Tuesday morning, July 17, CORNELIUS H. WHITAKER, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Exempt Firemen's Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) July 18, at 5 P. M., from the residence of his parents, 120th-st., corner of 1st-av.

WIGGINS.—At his late residence, No. 114 West 11th-st., New-York, on Tuesday, July 17, WILLIAM J. WIGGINS.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

☞ The members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Brother ABRAHAM HARRIS. The members will meet at their Lodge-room on Thursday at 1½ o'clock promptly.

By order. GEO. E. MILLER, N. G.
S. M. GILFILLAN, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 49.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 15, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 8, North River, aged about twenty-two years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face, been in the water about three weeks, in a nude state. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 50.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 27, East River, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, dark hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face, short whiskers all around his face; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, shoes, no socks or stockings.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 51.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at Pier No. 30, East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, black silk waist, plaid skirt, hoops, striped frock.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 52.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, aged about sixty years, stout built, reddish hair, full face, about five feet six inches high; supposed to be an emigrant; found on the person the following article: a baggage check.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 53.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, aged about forty years, slim built, light hair, blue eyes, good teeth, five feet nine inches high, moustache; supposed to be Fidel Verrioins, a discharged soldier; found on the person the following articles: a discharge paper of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 54.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, aged about fifty-one years, stout built, gray hair, good teeth, full face; supposed to be August Christian Schefeler, from a passport, supposed to be a German; found on the person the following articles: letters addressed to Mr. L. King, No. 473 Second-avenue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PEAT.

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A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

A Woman Outraged by a Pretended United States Detective.

From the Memphis Bulletin, July 11.

A most diabolical outrage was perpetrated on a lady named Mrs. CLARK, from Texas, in the Gayoso Hotel, yesterday forenoon, by a person named W. S. CHOOTE, who, according to his own account, has been engaged as a United States detective. The lady who was so foully used by this scampish individual, arrived from below on the *Mollie Able* yesterday morning *en route* to Middle Tennessee with her husband. They went from the steamer to the Commercial Hotel, and after staying there a short time, proceeded to the Charleston Hotel, near the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, so as to be on the spot when the train started. They are a respectable, decent-looking couple, and totally unused to the wiles of city life. While they were walking in the vicinity of the depot, a well-dressed young man marched up to them and informed them that he had a warrant for their arrest. He would not tell them with what crime they were charged, but hurried them off to the Gayoso House. The pretended detective walked up stairs with his captives and entered the reception-room. He called one of the bell-boys and charged him to keep watch and ward over his prisoners until he went down stairs to procure a room in which to confine them. He then sallied down to the office and approaching one of the clerks, he informed him that he was a United States detective, that he had two prisoners in charge and wished to lock them up in separate apartments. The clerk, imagining that all was right, as the fellow seemed, from his outward appearance, to be what he pretended, pushed the hotel register toward him, and he signed his name "W. CHOOTE, U. S. D." The keys of the room were given to him, and he went up stairs. He found the bell-boy still watching his prisoners, and he relieved him from that duty. Mr. CLARK, who was standing in the middle of the floor with his wife, was then taken out of the reception-room by CHOOTE, and locked up in a bed-room. The woman, who was in a fainting condition, was then conveyed to another apartment, adjoining that of her husband. The villain entered with her, and, locking the door, by threats or specious promises succeeded in outraging her person. She did not scream or call out, and when CHOOTE had accomplished his purpose he quickly left the room, leaving the door unlocked. The poor woman followed in a few minutes, and while walking along the hall she saw the door of a room standing open, and a lady and gentleman seated near the window. She entered, and with tears and sobs told them her sad tale. The gentleman quickly informed the proprietor of the hotel of what had taken place. The husband was liberated, and was nearly frantic on learning the terrible outrage which had been perpetrated on his wife. Information of the affair was given to the Police, who are searching for CHOOTE in all directions.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Sold at Davenport under Foreclosure—Particulars of the Sale.

From the Davenport Gazette, 10th inst.

The foreclosure of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad mortgages, as decreed by the United States Supreme Court, was completed yesterday, under the superintendence of THOMAS F. WITHEROW, Master in Chancery. The sale took place at 10 o'clock at the Court-house, and was largely attended, there being an audience of at least a hundred persons. The road was sold in divisions; the first division, consisting of the road between Davenport and Iowa City, and Wilton Junction and Muscatine, together with all the rolling stock, shops, &c., started the sale. The first bid was $800,000, by Mr. E. COOK, who represented the Chicago and Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT, of New-York, bid $900,000. Mr. COOK then bid $1,000,000, at which figures it was struck off.

The Oskaloosa division, from Muscatine west, was next offered, for which Mr. COOK offered $300,000, and got it.

The next offered was the land granted to the M. & M. R., by the United States, estimated at about four hundred and seventy-five thousand acres, which was knocked off to Mr. COOK for $200,000.

The last offered was the Western division of the road, from Iowa City west. This sold for $600,000—Mr. COOK's bid—making the whole purchase-money $2,100,000. The only competition beside that noticed for the first division was upon one-quarter section of the land, which was started at one dollar per acre by a gentleman from Polk County, and it was run up to three dollars per acre, and struck off to Mr. COOK.

The sale certainly gave the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad a great bargain; but, as the road had to be sold, we suppose they had just as good a claim for that as any other party, and what is now wanted by the people of this county and Central Iowa is to complete the road, at least to Desmoines. This, we understand, will be done. Two corps of engineers are now selecting and deciding upon the route, and just as soon as estimates can be made the contracts for grading and bridging will be let. The iron can be had when wanted, and the new owners of the road have got the cash on hand to pay for the material and construction. The supposition is that within ten days the estimates will be ready, and the assurances now are that within six months the iron horse from Davenport will sound his arrival in the City of Desmoines. So mote it be.

THE PERMANENT DRYING UP OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Old steamboatmen declare that the signs of the past four or five seasons point to the permanent drying up of the Mississippi River, reducing it from a stream navigable for the largest boats the whole season to one of uncertain navigation like the Missouri, passable at certain seasons, and the rest of the year shrunk to a mere creek, winding along among sand-bars and shoals. There is certainly some change taking place in our climate that is affecting our lakes and rivers. They are greatly different in their habits from what they were eight or ten years ago. The average of water is steadily decreasing. Our "June rise," once as certain as the coming of the month, has *totally ceased*. The heaviest rains, which once would have swelled the river several feet, now do not seem to affect it in the least. There are many theories advanced to explain this. One is that the climate is undergoing some change, which seems plausible, as those who have studied the meteorology of our State are convinced that this change is taking place. Another theory is, that the cultivation of the country, destruction of forests and other physical causes have tended to decrease the rainfall and retard the flowing of extra moisture into the streams. Whatever may be the cause, the effect certainly exists, and the same thing has been seen on all the Western rivers, which are gradually shrinking up. In our case, however, the evil is less to be feared, because our railroad system is so nearly developed, that river navigation is not now the necessity it once was to our commercial public. The river can never again, whether it continues navigable or not, assume the important part it has hitherto played in the development of our State. We must look to the railroad to continue our civic prosperity. Destined to be a railroad centre of the greatest importance, the trade and commerce hitherto brought us by the river must always continue.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, July 8.*

EXAMPLE FOR VIRGINIA'S YOUNG MEN.—Two young farmers in Albemarle have accomplished on a farm of three hundred and thirty-three acres the following results: In the first part of the year two freedmen were hired, but their laziness and unwillingness to perform their duties caused the young farmers to discharge them after a few weeks' trial; and since that time they have performed all the farm labor themselves, except occasionally in harvest the hire of day laborers for a few days. The boys rise by early dawn; one milks the cows, the other feeds and curries the horses, attends to the hogs and cattle; and after an early breakfast perform earnestly and industriously whatever work is necessary to be done; their fields have been well raked and plowed, and the result is good crops realized and prospective. They have reaped from fifteen to twenty acres of most excellent wheat; are now engaged in reaping seventy acres of oats; have sixty acres of corn in first-rate order; have also reaped several acres of hay; have one acre in Irish potatoes; over one acre of garden vegetables; and have also a plenty of chickens, ducks and turkeys, with all the luxuries and comforts to be found on a well cultivated farm. The housework is done by a negro woman and one girl, while the sisters of the young farmers keep the house in order and perform many things heretofore left to slaves. The mother of the boys is one who knows the true meaning of Old Virginia hospitality, and every visitor is welcomed and treated as in days of yore, before the Yankees tried their hands in improving the condition of the colored race. Before the war it required from five to seven hands to manage and work the above farm, now so well conducted by two young men who served their native State faithfully in the late effort to gain our independence.—*Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, July 14.*

THE LAWRENCE, MASS., STARVATION CASE.—The jury of inquest in the case of the child alleged to have been starved to death by Mrs. BETSEY P. ROGERS, in Lawrence, Mass., have returned a verdict that the death was occasioned by reason of wanton and gross negligence of the parents and Mrs. ROGERS, in not providing a suitable home and proper nourishment. Mrs. ROGERS was arrested on Friday. She had disposed of all the children left to her mismanagement, and was apparently about to leave the premises or the city. The Lawrence *American* says: "She had led a rough life in the place for several days, as a crowd has been about there hooting and reviling day and night. The Marshal and Assistant-Marshal PORTER then proceeded to Lowell, and arrested on the Tremont Corporation JAMES CATON, the father, and SUSAN CATON, the mother of the child. CATON admitted that he knew the condition of the child, and said he had been told of it several times. The woman also said she knew of it, and asked the officers 'What the —— they were going to do about it?' She is about 18 years of age, and is a hard case. The husband is about 20. A respectable physician will testify that the children were starved. Mrs. ROGERS is charged with murder, and the mother and father with being accessories."

HONESTY AND ENTERPRISE.—About a month ago a ragged little urchin called upon one of our East Water-street merchants and asked the loan of fifty cents, for which he promised to give his note bearing interest at ten per cent. The merchant, struck with the novelty of the proposition, and with the evident straightforwardness of the boy, gave him the money and took his note, as the boy insisted upon giving it. He had almost forgotten the occurrence, when he was surprised to see the little fellow walk into his store yesterday and ask to redeem his note. Upon inquiry, the merchant learned from the boy that he had invested the money in papers and oranges, and he had already made about forty dollars, which he was about placing in the savings bank. He had no father nor mother, and did chores at a friend's house for board. We regret that we have not his name.—*Milwaukee Sentinel, July 12.*

UNCERTAINTIES OF THE LAW.—The Troy *Whig* tells a story of a case at law in this State. In 1855 a man was run over by the Hudson River Railroad, and his wife sued the Company for damages. The case was first tried before a Justice and the plaintiff nonsuited. She then appealed to the Supreme Court, and the nonsuit was taken off. She then tried the case before another Justice, and got $2,500 damages. The Railroad Company appealed this time, and the fourth trial was held in the Supreme Court, the verdict of $2,500 being affirmed. The Railroad Company again appealed, and the fifth trial was had before the New-York Court of Appeals, which reversed the former decisions, and ordered a new trial before a Justice. This gave rise to the sixth trial, which came off before another Justice, who nonsuited the plaintiff. She again appealed, and the seventh trial took place before the Supreme Court, which this time affirmed the nonsuit, but the lady again appealed to the highest Court, and the eighth trial was had before the Court of Appeals in April last. This Court reversed all the former decisions, and sent the case down to the Justice to begin over again. Thus after eleven years contest in the courts, and eight trials, the case is where it started in the Justice's Court in 1855.

ANOTHER COTTON FIRE—FIFTEEN HUNDRED BALES DESTROYED.—A fire broke out in Shippers' Press warehouse, corner of State and Water streets, about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which raged fiercely up to dark and resulted in the burning of two sheds and about 1,500 bales of cotton.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it first made its appearance in a lot of cotton that had been hauled in only a few hours before.

The cotton, with the exception of some 400 or 500 bales ship-marked in the middle shed, belonged mostly to planters, and was under the control of the merchants in our city. All of it was insured, the risks being divided among several offices.

The buildings belonged to Dr. JESSE CARTER, and were under lease to Messrs. N. W. PERRY & Co. They were, we learn, fully insured.

The total value of property destroyed will amount to about $225,000.—*Mobile Tribune, July 11.*

Columbus (Ohio) papers state this year's apples are of a better quality than those appearing in market last year, and the quantity is much larger. Last year, on their first appearance, green apples sold for $10 per barrel, jobbing rates. Now they can be bought for $5 50 and $1 50 per barrel. The supply is very good, the quality better than usual, and there is every promise of a fair trade.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and to do sewing; no objections to go in the country for the Summer months; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 218 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart, capable girl; will be found a neat, economical and respectful servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

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WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can furnish references; would prefer the country. Call at No. 852 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A LADY, EMployment as a copyist or teacher of music, English and languages; highest references. Address READY WRITER, Station D, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble French girl, to take care of children and teach the French language. Apply at No. 99 Bleecker-st., near Greene-st., between 11 A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Call for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children or assist in housework. Call, for two days, at No. 144 West 37th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion in some respectable business employment, where the services of a steady young person are required; best of references given. Can be seen at No. 74 Ridge-st., or address the same.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go out by the day or week; understands dressmaking and children's clothing. Call or address No. 168 East 28th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom just landed from Europe, in the prime of life and clean in habits; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and harnesses and carriages; is also a good driver; will be found civil and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 19 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; has 6 years' experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful any way; no objection to go in the country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Address for two days at No. 421 East 10th-st., for T. S.; wages moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; married, without incumbrance; if required, the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to the country; good references given. Address W. W. W., Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands both perfectly; the woman is a good cook and an excellent laundress; the best of reference. Address E. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; would take care of a horse, and understands work in general about a gentleman's place; the best of reference. Address W. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND lawn gardener, &c., by a single young man, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; the best of references. Address D. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND wife; Scotch; the man as gardener, the woman to cook, wash and iron; both have good references, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address ALEXANDER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant in City or country; moderate wages expected. Call or address ISAAC, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man (Protestant) as gardener or coachman; has good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business and thoroughly understands the care of harness and carriages. Address H. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as assistant book-keeper, entry clerk or copyist; best of references. Address COPYIST, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTant, a situation as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A German, speaking fluently French, and a little English; in possession of the best recommendations. M. D., No. 4 Ackerman-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av. F. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young Protestant man; is a first-class servant, and has good references; is not afraid of work. Address a note for HENRY, Box No 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man as plain gardener and coachman; good City reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARDENer by a married man, a thorough man in the greenhouse and garden, including all the other requisites. Address J. McQUEEN, Elizabethtown Post-office, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A smart active lad of about 14, as errand boy, and to make himself generally useful; one who lives with his parents in the City preferred. Address D, Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS GOOD plain cook and laundress for a small family a short distance in the country. None but those well recommended need apply to HENRY SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WESTchester County, a woman as good plain cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; also one as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; Protestants preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 at No. 101 Franklin-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, English, Scotch or German, to go to Orange, N. J., eleven miles from New-York; good reference required. Address C. D. L., Box No. 168 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN AN INSURance office, who writes a good hand and will make himself generally useful; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. S., Post-office Box No. 5,695 N. Y. City.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER. A YOUNG MAN to keep the books of a coal company; the work is light and the salary must be low. Apply, by letter, to WM. PAYNE, No. 106 Broadway, 3d floor, rear.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, TO GO A short distance in the country during the Summer months; the best of references will be required. Apply at No. 24 West 32d-st.

WANTED—CHINA BURNISHERS. APPLY AT No. 488 Broadway, China Department, fourth floor.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York City.

GLASSWARE—A COMPETENT SALESMAN, to travel, is wanted at No. 50 Dey-st.

BOY LOST—A BOY BY THE NAME OF SAM JOHNSON, left his home on Wednesday the 8th of July; light complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high; any information concerning the colored boy will relieve greatly the father, or send word to No. 229 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION TRUST COM'Y

OF NEW-YORK.

No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL........................ $1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW,	DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE F. CLARK,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE,	E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JAMES M. McLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,	ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE,	J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

FINANCIAL.

Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address

THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House,
Old Broad-st., London, England.

CHAS. GRAHAM,

BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST.,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, gold, each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.

From 1870, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:

Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs. ——, New-Orleans.

Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.
ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

EIGHT PER CENT. STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

$25,000 of First Mortgage Bonds on a Street Railway now in successful operation in a Western city are offered for sale at favorable figures, to make them a first-class investment. The bonds are payable in New-York, both principal and interest, semi-annual coupons. For further particulars apply to A. WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent.
No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 27th June, instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAS. VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WM. S. FAITOUTE,	CHAS. BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOS. B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the IRVING NATIONAL BANK, held on the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN L. JEWITT, Jr., was elected Cashier to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Daniel V. H. Bertholf as Cashier, both to take effect Aug. 1, 1866.
JOHN CASTREE, President.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed Monday, the 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at this office.

Transfer-books will be closed on and after July 20, until day of payment.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 62 BROADWAY, July 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 62 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING TEN PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; BELT RAILROAD AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $30,000 FOR the manufacture of an article in constant demand; secured by patent and paying large profits. Satisfactory parties will find this a rare chance to invest. Address EARNEST, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y., having thirty years to run, for sale on favorable terms.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	109¾	109⅞	June, 7-30.......	104	104⅛
Coupon, '81	109¾	109⅞	July, 7-30.......	104	104⅛
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	105⅝	105⅞	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅛	113⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62..	107⅛	107⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅝	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64..	105⅛	105⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅜	112⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65..	105½	105¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅛	111⅜
10-40 Registered.	99	99½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅛	110⅜
10-40 Coupon...	99	99½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅛	108⅜
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅝	106⅞
Gold............	150⅞	151	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅜	106⅝
August, 7-30......	104	104⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅝	105⅞

NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL.

GWYNNE & DAY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Buy and sell on commission STOCKS, GOLD and U. S. SECURITIES.

Country bankers' accounts received on favorable terms.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

We offer for sale the Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, having thirty years to run. Coupons payable in New-York on Jan. 1 and July 1, in each year.

Before accepting the agency for sale of these bonds, we made careful inquiry into the condition and prospects of the road, which was examined by Mr. Wm. Milnor Roberts and others, on our behalf, and their highly satisfactory report enables us to recommend the bonds as first-class securities, and a safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds ($6,000,000 in all) will be used in extending a road already completed 170 miles into North Missouri, to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and also westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth) and other railroads leading up the Missouri River, so that this Mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a complete and well-stocked road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year of over $1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these bonds, the income of the road of course increasing every year.

The Railroad connects the great City of St. Louis, with its 200,000 inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri but with the States of Kansas and Iowa and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell $500,000 at the low rate of 80 cents, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income and adds 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office,
JAY, COOKE & CO.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD BOND COUPONS.

LOST OR STOLEN.

TWO COUPONS, Thirty-five Dollars each, Second Mortgage Income Bond, No. 1,090, due November, 1865, and May, 1866.

TWO COUPONS, Thirty-five Dollars each, Second Mortgage Preferred Bond, due November, 1865, and May, 1866; each payable in New-York.

The public are cautioned not to negotiate the same as payment has been stopped at the office.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

$60.000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS improved city property. Good applications wanted immediately. C. F. GILMAN, No. 113 Broadway, Room No. 6.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

1866.—JULY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present Deposits.............. $3,000,000

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 21st of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 21, will draw interest from July 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 21 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1866.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that interest at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.; SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, corner of South 7th and 1st sts., receives from 10c. to $5,000, and pays 6 per cent. interest, free of tax; money deposited on or before the 20th draws interest from the 1st of July.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, July 10, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, E. D., July 13, 1866.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, payable on and after the 16th instant, free of Government tax.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 9.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

The directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. upon the premiums earned during the year ending with 30th June, ult., on all policies entitling the holders thereof to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip therefor will be issued on the 20th of September.

ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND
for the payment in full of the
SCRIP ISSUED IN 1860,
with six per cent. interest thereon, payable Aug. 10.

ALSO,
A CASH INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, payable 20th September.

Transfer-books to be closed from 1st to 20th September.

ALSO,
a semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, 16th inst.

GEO. T. HOPE, President,
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST., June 26.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) PER cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866............$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 11, 1866.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 18 next.

The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also ordered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation, at the same time.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer in that city.

The transfer-books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen July 19, thereafter.

By order of the Board. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
July 11, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, in addition to Government tax: payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 16th of this month.

The interest is passed to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st instant.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., July 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND—A CASH DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of
FORTY PER CENT.
to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 20th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building,) has this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1866.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN
POPULAR
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 419 BROADWAY,
CORNER CANAL-STREET

DIRECTORS.

HON. E. D. MORGAN, (U. S. Senator,) New-York City.	EDWARD B. BULKLEY, (Rawson, Bulkley & Co.,) New-York City.
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, (Ex-Governor New-York,) Utica.	JUSTUS O. WOODS, (With Wheeler & Wilson,) Staten Island.
HON. H. H. VAN DYCK, (Asst. U. S. Treasurer,) New-York City.	J. W. BRADLEY, (Wests, Bradley & Cary,) New-York City.
HON. NATH'L WHEELER, (Wheeler & Wilson, N. Y. City,) Bridgeport, Conn.	JAS. CRUIKSHANK, LLD (Ed. *N. Y. State Teacher*,) Albany.
HON. ERASTUS BROOKS, (Editor N. Y. *Express*,) Staten Island,	JOHN H. FRENCH, LL.D., (Prof. State Normal School,) Syracuse.
HON. WM. T. COLEMAN, (W. T. Coleman & Co., N. Y. City,) Yonkers.	HENRY SALISBURY, Esq., No. 173 Broadway, New-York City.
HON. V. M. RICE, (Supt. Pub. Ins. N. Y. State,) Buffalo.	GEORGE L. BULKLEY, (Rawson, Bulkley & Co.,) New-York City.
A. N. GUNN, M. D., (Ex-Health Off. of Port,) New-York City.	JOHN F. TROW, (J. F. Trow & Co., Printers,) New-York City.
T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., (Author Anat., Phys., Hyg., &c.,) Peekskill.	EMERSON W. KEYES, Esq. (Dep. Sup. State Bank Dep.,) Albany.
B. F. BANCROFT, (Cash. Nat. Bank, Salem,) Salem.	WH. H. WOOD, (Wm. Wood & Co., Publish's,) New-York City.
CHARLES H. FROST, (Frost & Southard, N. Y. City,) Peekskill.	GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Esq., (Bliss & Cadwallader, C. & Atts.,) New-York City.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

HON. VICTOR M. RICE, President. A. N. GUNN, M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief.
T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., (Agent in Chief) Vice-Pres. B. F. BANCROFT, Esq., Treasurer.
J. PIERPONT, JR., Secretary. Prof. JOHN PATERSON, Advisory Actuary.
Prof. ALONZO CLARK, Prof. AUSTIN FLINT, Prof. ALFRED C. POST, Consulting Surgeons.

This Company is now prepared to issue all the varieties of Life and Endowment Policies, some of them with unusual advantages, especially to "Best Lives."

It will also issue several new varieties, embracing distinctive and very valuable features.

Organized for the purpose of presenting these new plans to the Public, it is anxious to have them examined.

Call or send for a Circular.

N. B.—Insurance Brokers will find a profit in calling, for though extraordinary commissions cannot be promised, peculiar advantages will be afforded to their patrons.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, July 20, 1866,

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES GULF, UPLAND AND SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amay, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the Salesroom of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION,

By A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,

On WEDNESDAY, July 18,

At 10½ o'clock,

At their Salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,

Comprising a full assortment of all kinds of desirable goods.

CATALOGUES ARE NOW READY.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named vessels, together with all their stores, anchors, boats, &c., belonging to them now on board, viz:

The JOHN ADAMS, side-wheel double end ferry-boat of 474 tons; length on deck 148 feet; breadth of beam 32 feet; over all 50 feet; depth of hold 11 feet 2 inches; draft 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

The ACHILLES, side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck 160 feet; breadth of beam 24 feet; over all 46 feet; depth of hold 8 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 51 inches; stroke of piston 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

The MAYFLOWER, side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck 164 feet; breadth of beam 23 feet; over all 43 feet; depth of hold 6 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

The ISLAND CITY, side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck 158 feet; breadth of beam 22 feet; over all 36 feet; depth of hold 5 feet; draft 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; rebuilt at Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

The JOHN S. IDE, screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck 135 feet; breadth of beam 22½ feet; depth of hold 7 feet; draft 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder 24 inches; stroke of piston 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1,300 barrels: in fine condition and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their drawing but little water are fine market-boats—now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. W. BRADLEY,
Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

30,000 TONS
OF
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
JULY 25, 1866.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their FORTIETH AUCTION SALE OF COAL on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

30,000 TONS

of FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be more fully known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of 7 cents per ton, within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Penn., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:

(3,000) THREE THOUSAND
WOOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED.)

Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the office of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

Purchasers must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
July 12, 1866.

BY DIRECTION OF THE QUARTERmaster-General, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., without fail, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the buildings heretofore constituting the "McDougall General Hospital," and not appropriated to other purposes, viz.:

Thirty-two wards, entire length, 4,743 feet; tank-house and tank of 12,000 gallons capacity; boiler-house and oil-shed; the connecting galleries (about 2,500 feet) and tramway. Also, the water-closet fixtures, bathing and washing apparatus in each ward; two steam boilers; seven large cauldron furnaces; two large ranges—Harrison's Kitchener's; 7 feet long and 4 feet high. Also, all the lead and iron pipes used for service, supply and soil pipe used in the hospital.

The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five, where there are that number of the same size. Terms of sale, cash. A deposit of five per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at the time of sale, and the balance paid on rendition of account. The buildings which are within the line of sentinels must be removed as soon as practicable, at the risk of the purchaser.

The water-closet fixtures, washing and bathing apparatus will be sold in each ward separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all the wards.

The connecting galleries and tramway will be sold by the foot; the lead and iron pipe will be sold by the pound, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Post Quartermaster, and paid on his certificate. A steamer will leave the Government wharf at Castle Garden at 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale, for the conveyance of those who wish to attend.

Further information in regard to the number and kind of materials, and their situation and condition, can be obtained of the Post Quartermaster, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and of the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet-Major and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.
EDWD. HOOKER,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander,
Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 19, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 78 East 40th-st., near 4th-av., the entire furniture in said house, made to order, and but little used, viz.: Rosewood and inlaid parlor furniture, dining-room furniture, oak and black walnut, rosewood and black walnut and cottage bedroom furniture; rosewood library furniture, bookcases, secretaries, &c.; also a splendid collection of books. Particulars in to-morrow's papers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

SALE OF CHOICE CALIFORNIA WINES FROM HOADLY'S VINEYARD.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a large invoice of California wines, just arrived per ship *Charles Luling*, comprising cases of brandy bitters, cases of wine bitters, cases of white wine, cases of champagne, in quarts and pints; gallons of Sonoma brandy, gallons of fine old port and raspberry wine, all of which will be found of fine quality and a genuine article; are from the Hoadly's vineyard of California.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 18, at 11 o'clock, on Pier No. 6 North River: 1,500 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing. 518 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE, HARNESS AND SADDLES—large assortment of first-class work, 30 per cent. below Broadway prices. Several top and no-top buggies at very low figures; also several light express and depot wagons, pony phaetons, &c.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

A FOUR-IN-HAND, SIX-SEAT PHAETON, basket, pony and four-seat phaetons, of our own make; 400 other carriages and harness at 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices. JOHN C. HAM, No. 10 East 4th-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses; to be seen for three days, until 5 P. M., at the stable in the rear of No. 20 Lafayette-place, entrance in the Bowery.

A TEAM OF MULES, HARNESS AND Truck, all in good condition, for sale together or separate. For terms, &c., apply to G. F. YOUNGMAN, No. 90 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.; cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.; call; save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suites.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.
M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 16, 1866.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, instant, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and 20 per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL,
AT ALBANY,
STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

By order of Commissioners,
D. J. PRATT, State Library.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.

Estimates will be received until THURSDAY NEXT, 19th instant, at noon, at the Ferry Office, Astoria, L. I., for a Block or Crib Dock, to be built and sunk near the foot of 92d st., East River, immediately. Dimensions 62 feet by 3(a)17 on the bottom. Specifications can be seen, as above, or at the office of CROMBIE & SILLIMAN, corner Av. A and 92d-st.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

For regulating, grading and curbing New-avenue, east and west.

For regulating, grading and curbing Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 13, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
July 18, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.

Plans and specifications, and all information can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 16, 1866.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL MONDAY, the 23d inst. for the sale to the Quartermaster's Department of two yachts or sail-boats complete, of from 25 to 30 tons each.

The boats are to be well built, in good condition, and fitted in every respect for immediate use, and to be delivered in this City.

Terms of payment: Cash in current funds on delivery.

Persons proposing will state particularly what they will furnish beside the hull itself. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for Sail-boats," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster, D. E.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

PROPOSAL FOR THE SALE OF $50,000 OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale of $50,000 of the Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company at the office of this Company until the 1st day of August next.

The parties offering the Bonds for sale will be promptly notified if their offer is accepted.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

BIDS FOR REMOVING THE ROCK and earth (to a level with the curb) on the block bounded by 9th and 10th avs., and 57th and 58th sts., are invited. Address Box No. 992 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

DUFFIELD'S
CELEBRATED HAMS,

The oldest and best brand—Established in 18[illegible]
For sale to the trade, to arrive, by
CHARLES DUFFIELD,
No. 6,280 Post-office Drawer,
Chicago, Ill.
McILVAINE BROTHERS, Agents, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS—CAUTION.

Two hundred dollars extra for each child under 16 years of age. No widow should apply for this extra pension, or part with her pension certificate, until after she has collected her September money, for good reasons. Widows wishing to get this extra pension should apply to CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, who refers, by special permission, to His Honor John T. Hoffman, Mayor New-York City.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN,
MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c. &c.

Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-MACHINE, with valuable improvements, makes the elastic and most desirable stitch, and is in every particular the ne plus ultra of family sewing machine. With all the attachments complete, including treadle, hemmer, oil-can, &c., and directions that every child can understand, $25. No. 473 Broadway. Agents wanted.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 28, 1866.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE..........LAMARIE......SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD..........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO....Capt. GILBERTPIERRE....Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine..........$80
Steerage, with superior fare..........40

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,398	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, July 21
ENGLAND...........SATURDAY, July 28
LOUISIANA.........SATURDAY, Aug. 4
ERIN..............SATURDAY, Aug. 11

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK.........WEDNESDAY....July 18
EDINBURGH............SATURDAY.....July 21
KANGAROO.............WEDNESDAY....July 25
CITY OF PARIS........SATURDAY.....July 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 4

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London...95 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris......40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power...........19th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power...........2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...15th Aug't.

Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jul[illegible]
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, [illegible] 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CONSIGNEES PER ALEPPO, PERSIA and MARATHON will please remove their goods, now lying at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, at their risk of fire or other injury.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN......Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 21.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, July 21, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

ALLEPPO..........WEDNESDAY, July 18.
MARATHON.........WEDNESDAY, July 25.
MALTA............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, E. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, July 18, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

To travelers and shippers of cargo to Europe, desirous of avoiding the German ports, on account of the war, an opportunity is afforded of doing so by their selecting this line.

The Company's 3-3. G. 1. 1 Veritas iron screw steamship

CIRCASSIAN,

THOMAS J. ELLIS, Commander, 2,000 tons and 1,200-horse power, carrying the United States mail, will leave Pier No. 20 North River, (foot of Dey-st.,) for

ANTWERP DIRECT,

on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50, payable in gold.

This is the most direct route to Holland, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland.

The accommodation and fare for passengers are in every respect first-class.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Through bills of lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square.)

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander.

On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, Capt. W. L. MERRY, due at San Francisco Aug. 12.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.,
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
GUSSIE TELFAIR.

Is loading at Pier No. 12, North River; sails SATURDAY, July 21, positively, at 4 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills Lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded, free of drayage, by Cape Fear Steamboat Line. Apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
WORTH & DANIEL, Agents at Wilmington.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., on THURSDAY, July 19.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.............Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage..........$20

The favorite passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT.
Capt. E. A. DELANOY.
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 21.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, punctually, from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 14, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER.........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..................Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
CAMBRIA, Capt. FRENCH,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR line. Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. Bills of lading signed on board.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
RALEIGH,
Capt. WALKER,
Will sail for the above port on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight and passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN,
THE SAME DAY,
Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.
NEW LINE.
On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat
META
will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.
Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT; also, Pomona Grove. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

RALLY ROUND THE FISH BOYS.—THE sea steamer CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks on THURSDAY, July 19, leaving as follows: Harlem, 3:30 A. M.; Astoria, 3:45; 86th-st., 48th-st., E. R., 4:30; Peck-slip, 5 A. M. Sam. Greenwood, Pilot. Bait lines and refreshments on board. Capt. Longstreet, of the SYLVAN STREAM, will be in command, and will pay $5 for the largest sea bass caught on the boat. Fare $2.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

CROSSETT'S GROVE.—STEAMBOATS HENRY SMITH and CHICOPEE, barges ANNA and WM. ROBERTS, and other groves, boats and barges such as desired. Office, No. 382 West-st., near Christopher.
HENRY B. CROSSETT.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 33 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. MCCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after July 2, fare 25 cents. Freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 17, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 17, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, 18, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, 18, 12 M.
Thursday, 19, 9 A. M.	Thursday, 19, 12½ P. M.
Friday, 20, 9½ A. M.	Friday, 20, 1½ P. M.

Cards in the New-York *Times;* at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st., and Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr., printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:48, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Saratoga	3 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	8 25

TROY EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY AT 6 P. M.—Fare reduced to $1; $2 45 to Saratoga, every day except Saturday; fare on Sunday, $2. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE from Harrison-st. Pier, connecting with the New-York Central, West, and checking baggage and ticketing to all points north.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1¾ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23, the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9.20.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY

(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su 't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 300 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Containing about 1½ acres of ground, within five minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station. Said lot is situated a few rods north of the Episcopal Chapel, commanding a fine view of the village and Long Island Sound. There are several springs of excellent water on it. There could be a large reservoir built without injuring the lot for building purposes; the water will be wanted to supply the village, and is worth more than the price asked. For further particulars inquire of W. S. HANFORD, No. 46 South-st., or of H. H. ELWELL, South Norwalk, Conn.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NINE THREE-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 250 West 13th-st.; also, Nos. 21, 23 and 27 9th-av., the last a very desirable corner store. The above property rents for $8,500, is located in the Ninth Ward, in the vicinity of the great Gansevoort Market, covering about 30 acres of land. The property is rapidly improving in value, and is a most desirable investment for capitalists. Apply to
ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPerty in New-York or Brooklyn, a farm of 14 acres, 10 acres in crops, 4 acres of woods, with plenty of fruit trees; two hours ride from New-York City on Long Island Railroad; three minutes walk from depot. Price $2,500; $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for a number of years. Inquire of R. C. CUNNINGTON, No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE country residence and outbuildings, with nine acres of and under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Also, one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR SALE—A very choice plot of ground, containing 7½ acres, known as "Spy Hill," overlooking the Hudson, Newburgh and surrounding country, near the depot. An opportunity to secure one of the best sites on the river. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

BELMONT HALL, ON SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, FOR SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, on the 26th July, the above-mentioned property, consisting of about forty acres of land, together with the buildings and furniture. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET; FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$23,500.—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house for sale, at No. 13 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures, engravings and billiard-table; $12,000 can remain on mortgage; can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE IN NEW-ROCHELLE—VERY pretty residence, in an excellent location, five minutes' walk from depot, with fine shade trees and nearly an acre of land; three rooms on first floor; six bedrooms; spacious stable.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED—The country seat of the late J. B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point road, Westchester County, 3½ miles from the Central Park. Apply to J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 123 Liberty-st. Rent $5,000 per annum.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—VERY EASY TERMS, 5 lots on corner, laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery, inclosed by a beautiful fence; fine new carriage house, &c.; near four lines railroads, 20 minutes from ferry; improvements are worth half the money.
A. B. CHALMERS, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TERMS EASY, a pretty 40 acre farm, level, loam soil, new buildings, in good style; also a 70 acre homestead, in a village 38 miles on Long Island. Owner at No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 88, Thursday, 10 to 3 o'clock. A. F. JAYNE.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND healthy little City of Burlington, Vermont, situated on Lake Champlain, several small cottages, residences and vacant lots; the prospect from many views cannot be surpassed. Address CHAS. BENNS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A GLASS HOUSE, in vicinity of New-York; tools, stock, &c.; for sale on accommodating terms. Address B. M. ROGERS, Jersey City Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT TOTTENVILLE, S. I., GOOD house, 4½ acres of land; abundance of fruit; 6 trains daily to New-York; fare 25 cents; price $2,500. J. E. PERINE, Pleasant Plains Railroad Station.

GRIST MILL AND FARM FOR SALE—126 acres, close to a village, with good water power and home demand for flour and feed. Will be sold at a bargain. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT—A TWO-STORY cottage house: contains 8 rooms; house 24x34; barn on premises. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING for sale. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 238 Greenwich-st.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

TO LET.

TO PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.—TO LET OR LEASE—The new convenient (nine) small-roomed house, with bay windows, plate glass, gas and water, well calculated for two families, directly opposite the Episcopal Church, corner of 5th-av. and 17th-st., Brooklyn, W. D. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE English basement House, No. 212 East 20th-st. Rent $960. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., from 9 to 3.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE HOUSE CONtaining 23 rooms, on Broadway, near Fifth-avenue Hotel. Inquire of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORE TO LET—THE GRANITE BUILDING No. 86 Cedar-st., a few doors east of Broadway, will be let for storage or any other legitimate business purpose. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—REAR OF No. 65 3d-av. Inquire in the front building.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MODERATE-PRICED, well-furnished house, at Yonkers or elsewhere, near New-York, by a very small private family, for Winter or year from October. Address, with particulars, R. C. P. L., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT A SECOND OR THIRD story store, suitable for a hardware agency. Apply, stating terms and size of room, &c., to A. B. S., Box No. 3,962 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,

GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The proprietors having purchased, refitted and furnished this House, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the train, leaving New-York at 10 A. M. daily, via Erie Railway at Monroe, Saturdays excepted. Saturdays, meet the train leaving New-York at 4:30 P. M. Address M. P. BROWNING, Monroe.

A. WILSON HOUSE, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—The subscribers would announce that the new and spacious Hotel, built and furnished in the most improved and modern style, is now open for boarders and the traveling public. There are about one hundred large and airy rooms, supplied with water and gas. The house contains baths and every convenience, and is in all respects a first-class hotel. Persons from the cities will find this a desirable place to spend the warm season. The Hoosac Tunnel, Greylock and Hoosac Mountains, the Cascade and Natural Bridge are all in the immediate vicinity. Good trouting and driving, and beautiful scenery render this a delightful resort for pleasure-seekers. A telegraph office in the house to all parts of the country. The place is easily accessible by three trains daily, South and West, connecting with New-York and Boston. There is attached to the hotel a large and commodious hall, adapted to concerts and other entertainments. Arrangements for board can be made upon immediate application to
WILSON & LANSING, Proprietors.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

CROFT HOUSE, GARRISON, HIGHLANDS, near West Point. Milk and vegetables from farm connected with the house. Inquire at No. 92 Pearl-st., or of E. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.
B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH LIMITED means desires to engage in an established business. Address A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, first-class board and a good suite of rooms on the second floor; must have all the modern improvements; location between 4th and 17th sts., west of Broadway, or on Brooklyn Heights. A family having more room than they want, with no boarders, will find this a rare opportunity. Best of reference given and required. Address Box No. 1,378 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-square, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6½ P. M.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let, with board and privilege of bath; private family. No. 44 West 21st-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 54 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; large rooms, well furnished; spring mattrasses, &c., &c.; location very fine; large garden, with fruit and vegetables; cow and plenty of milk; good sailing and fishing. Inquire at No. 199 Broadway, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson, in a private family; the house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to, the river. Apply to JAMES S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT BEDFORD, WESTchester County, Harlem Railroad; location healthy; house large, and situated in a fine grove. Apply to THOS. WHITTAKER, No. 3 Bible House, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Reopens for Summer board, by day or week, July 16; finest air, location and scenery; extensive and well-kept grounds, groves, walks and ponds; graveled roads for drives; direct access by day and night boats, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads; rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season; send for circular.
Prof. S. T. FROST.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD, WITH large rooms, newly furnished; fine fishing, bathing, on the premises; the coolest and healthiest locality and finest scenery to be found anywhere in the State, at White Lake. Address H. L. JOHNSON, Sullivan County. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 10 A. M., connect with the White Lake stage at Cochecton. Board $10 per week.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE mountains near Tarrytown will receive a few first-class guests. Liberal table; terms moderate. Particulars of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown, or B. BARNARD, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE IN CHAPPAQUA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Location pleasant, grounds and shade extensive; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 26, or Box No. 56 Chappaqua.

BOARD AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN FARM—Adjoining the celebrated Heath House; fare first-rate and charges moderate, at the owner's house. S. V. FISHER. Refers to S. S. Stephens, No. 360 Broadway.

$8 EACH.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN board in a small private family, one hour's distance from City by steam-cars; ten minutes' walk from depot; location very desirable; Westchester County. Address T. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife board in Orange, N. J., or in its vicinity. Address C. T. W., stating terms and location, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, opposite West Point.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

A. G. DUBOIS, M. D., REGULAR PHYSICIAN and professor of midwifery; thirty-five years' successful practice; relief guaranteed at once; remedials $1 to $5. Mme. D. will receive ladies. Office No. 38 3d-av.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

ASTROLOGY.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston, and $10,000 reward is offered to any one who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, absent friends and business matters of all kinds. If you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it to you. She also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug; nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary. Please test her skill. Remember this is the only independent clairvoyant in this City. She can refer to the most prominent citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office No. 159 (old No. 111) East 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL
A DECIDED TRIUMPH.
MR. G. L. FOX   MR. G. L. FOX
MR. G. L. FOX
In his original character.
MISS KATE PENNOYER.
The beautiful and accomplished danseuse.
Mr. C. K. FOX......................Pantaloon
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
MYRIADS OF CURIOSITIES,
WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART.
The great living Wonders,
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MONSTER PYTHON, OR FIERY DRAGOON OF THE EAST.
MEXICAN HORNED FROGS. TWO NYL-GHAUS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

SIXTH WEEK OF
MR. DAN BRYANT
IN IRISH COMEDY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 18, 1866.
The performance will commence with Powers' famous Comic Drama, in two acts, entitled
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Paudeen O'Rafferty.......................Mr. DAN BRYANT
To conclude with the amusing Hibernian Farce, entitled
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.
Larry Hoolaghan.......................Mr. DAN BRYANT

In active preparation and will speedily be produced, an entirely new Hibernian drama in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant by Messrs. T. B. McDonough and Fred. G. Maeder, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
A TALE OF '98,
In which Mr. Bryant will personate four characters.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS.........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THE MOST BRILLIANT
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULEY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY,
SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to
Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT,
At the above address.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—One of the most pleasant and healthy locations in the country. Pupils can remain through the Summer vacation. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—23 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A COMPETENT ENGLISH TEACHER offers his services for board and washing, in the country, during the Summer vacation; first-class references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires a situation as teacher in the primary department of a school, or as governess. Address TEACHER, New-Germantown, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Second—For paving with stone blocks Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Third—For paving with trap blocks Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.

Fourth—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.

Fifth—For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, between Third-avenue and a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.

Sixth—For flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth-streets, full width.

Seventh—For flaggin sidewalk in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.

Eighth—For laying crosswalk in Fortieth-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—Both sides of Thirtieth-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Second—All the lots to the extent of half the block on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Third—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on either side.

Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip, to the extent of half the block on either side.

Fifth—All the lots on both sides of Seventieth-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.

Sixth—Four lots on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-streets.

Seventh—All the lots on the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth-street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth-street.

Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 10, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

This MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 17, 18, 1866,
LAST THREE NIGHTS MOST POSITIVELY,
of Boucicault's great drama,
THE OCTOROON,   THE OCTOROON,
THE OCTOROON,   THE OCTOROON,
The production of which has proved a
GENUINE AND DECIDED SUCCESS.

Mrs. EMILY JORDAN, Miss KATE NEWTON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Miss HARRISON, Mrs. ELDRIDGE, Messrs. LAWLOR, STUDLEY, CLARKE, WARD, FENNO, WHITING, SINCLAIR, ROCKWELL, and others of a cast, which for uniform excellence, challenges comparison with all former presentations of the drama.

Act I.—Terrebonne Mansion and Lawn.
THE JUDGMENT—THE DARK HOUR—THE RESOLVE.
Act II.—The Boat Landing on the Mississippi.
THE DEATH OF PAUL.
Act III.—Hall at Terrebonne Mansion.
THE AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES.
Act IV.—BURNING OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
Act V.—1. Negro Quarter—Night. 2. Cane-brake—Sunrise. 3. Red Cedar Swamp. 4. Terrebonne Again.
THE LAST THAT WAS SEEN OF WA-NO-TEE.
THURSDAY, July 19, first appearance of the WEBB SISTERS and Mr. MARK SMITH in Byron's burlesque, COLLEEN BAWN.
MONDAY, July 23—THE ICE WITCH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ITALIAN OPERA.

ITALIAN UNIFICATION.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 18,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
NORMA.
Mme. ANGIOLINA GHION in her great role of..Norma
Mme. AMALIN PATTI has kindly volunteered to sing the role of......................Adalgisa
Sigs. TAMARO and ANTONUCCI in the other principal parts.
Musical Director and Conductor..............Sig. ROSA
ON FRIDAY EVENING, July 20, LAST NIGHT,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
On SATURDAY, at 1 P.M., July 21, grand gala matinee.
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Seats can be secured from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at the Box-office. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.

SEVENTH WEEK
of the highly successful engagement of
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
THIS EVENING will be presented his own great Extravaganza, entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Produced with new Scenery, Dresses, Machinery, Appointments and Music.
Don Christoval Colon, *alias* Columbus,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
Columbia...........................MISS EMILIE MELVILLE
Ferdinand...........................MR. J. C. DUNN
Characters by the entire Company.
Previous to which, the beautiful comedietta, entitled
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sheridan Corbyn..............................Manager
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
At 2 o'clock.
In consequence of the WONDERFUL SUCCESS of those GREAT AERIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS and ATHLETES, the
BUISLAY FAMILY,
The manager has been induced to prolong their stay in New-York for
A FEW DAYS LONGER.
They will appear on each evening in a VARIETY OF THEIR STARTLING ACTS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

GREAT HIT.   GREAT HIT.
SECOND WEEK OF
SANDFORD'S MINSTRELS
AND
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
MONDAY, JULY 16, AND DURING THE WEEK,
NEW BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN IN NEW-YORK

THE WEBB SISTERS.—ALL BUSINESS communications will reach them if addressed to No. 17 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, or the OLYMPIC THEATRE, where they commence an engagement on THURSDAY EVENING, July 19, in THEIR Burlesque of MISS EILY O'CONNOR and the protean farce of A DAY TOO LATE, in which they personate six characters, interspersed with dancing and singing.

MRS. SEDLEY BROWN HAVING RETURNED from California, is prepared to negotiate for the ensuing Fall and Winter season, either in or out of the City. Address No. 5 Depau-row, Bleecker-st.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.

A GREAT RACE, UNDER SADDLE,
BETWEEN
DEXTER,
GEN. BUTLER and
TORONTO CHIEF.
FOR A STAKE OF $3,000.

On THURSDAY, July 19, the above named famous horses will trot mile heats, three in five, to go as they please, for a stake of $1,000 each.

W. Dobell's b. g. DEXTER,
J. L. Eoff's blk. g. GENERAL BUTLER.
D. Pfifer's br. s. TORONTO CHIEF.

The above race will cause extraordinary interest, and will be the best saddle race of modern times, in all probability. Dexter has made the fastest time on record, 2m. 18 1-5s.; Butler has gone in 2m. 21s., and the Chief trotted half a mile in 1:08¾.

A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11½, 1½ and 2½ P. M. The boat leaves James-slip ferry at 2 P. M. and 34th-st. every five minutes; also from 23d-st. to Astoria. Police regulations on the Course.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY

PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

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No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of W. S. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. FREDERIC C. JONES. The business will be conducted in future under the firm name of THOMSON, LANGDON & CO. Mr. WM. A. NETTLETON and Mr. GEORGE C. BATCHELLER are admitted partners.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of window-shades, and everything appertaining thereto, under the firm and style of BARTON, TERHUNE & BRETT, the business to be carried on at No. 141 Fulton and No. 20 Ann-st.
WM. B. BARTON.
RICHD. TERHUNE.
ELMER S. BRETT.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BARTON & VARNEY, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. WM. B. BARTON will sign in liquidation.
WM. B. BARTON,
JAS. A. VARNEY.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1866.

JULY 1, 1866.—ON AND AFTER THIS DATE M. W. King ceases to be my agent, and I will not pay any debts contracted by him. H. THOMPSON, No. 70 East Broadway.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO., No. 13 John-st., N. Y.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Continued from First Page.

graphic or written dispatches—but the Prussian bulletins assure us that their enemies were falling back upon Koniggratz in a complete rout, strewing their arms and baggage far and wide along the road. The first instinct of self-preservation drove the fugitive multitude to their fortress, but either they did not feel safe even at Koniggratz, or Marshal **Benedek** was actuated by strategic reasons to a movement still further to the rear, for we are told that the Austrians were abandoning their all-important position at the great railway junction at Pardubitz. Where this great *débâcle* is to terminate, what points Marshal **Benedek** may still consider defensible, where he can hope to find breathing room for the reorganization of his scattered and dispirited forces, we hardly venture to inquire. The suddenness and the magnitude of this sad Austrian calamity are too overpowering for any man to speculate on its possible consequences on the destinies of the Empire. With the exception of a few fortresses, of no more avail in modern warfare to stay the triumphant progress of a victorious army than Josephstadt and Koniggratz have proved to be, **Benedek** has *nothing in his rear but an open country, nothing between him and the capital but a vast smooth battle-field, where the cannon, the cavalry and the dread needle-gun of the Prussians will have free play.* The Austrians have done enough for the honor of their arms; they must now provide for the safety of the State, and this can hardly be done by a prolonged resistance. It is not the first instance in which Austria has lain prostrate before an advancing enemy; not the first time in which an Emperor of the House of Hapsburg, stepping forward on the morrow of a lost battle, has stood suddenly before the conqueror, and by the natural prestige of his station and the additional dignity which consciousness of unmerited misfortune imparts to an elevated character, has saved yet a few fragments of his tattered imperial mantle. King **William** of Prussia is in the camp, and the Emperor **Francis Joseph** is not very far from **Benedek's** headquarters. Let there be at Pardubitz, or at Olmutz, such an interview as there was after Austerlitz and after Solferino. Better terms than Austria may obtain now will certainly not be granted to her after two or three months' protracted struggle has added to the exasperation of hostile passions, nor after many more thousands of Austria's noblest sons lie deep in their blood on the battle-field. On what conditions the two great German Powers could come to agreement at the present moment it would be difficult to say, and it would be unnecessary. All that is required of Austria is that she should sue for a suspension of hostilities, which there is little doubt would be readily granted. From an armistice to a peace, the Emperor **Francis Joseph** knows by experience there is but one step in a *tête-à-tête* between two monarchs.

Prussia Nothing to Gain from an Armistice.

From the London Daily News, July 5.

It is difficult to exaggerate the effect of the Prussian victory, which is, indeed, nothing less than a great overthrow. For many days it must have been apparent to Marshal **Benedek**, or, at all events, to the officers at Vienna, that the grand struggle would take place in the northeast of Bohemia. Every effort, therefore, must have been made to strengthen the army in those regions by hurrying up whatever troops could be spared from other quarters of the Empire. After the defeat of the Italians at Custozza every available regiment must have been dispatched to the north, and for the same reason every regiment that could be spared from the army in Bavaria or on the Main must have been dispatched through Prague to join **Benedek**. From what quarter, then, can reinforcements be obtained now? It is a tedious journey from Venetia to Vienna; *and now that the Prussians are in possession of the line of railway which connects Pardubitz with Prague and the west, the reinforcements from that quarter must make a detour of many hundred miles through Vienna in order to reach the camp of Benedek.* Already the Prussians have succeeded in concentrating eight corps of their army, which they found it necessary to divide in order to enter Bohemia; but the victory which they have just gained will enable them to call in all their scattered corps, especially those in the southeast of Prussia, and to pour down with overwhelming fury on the flying fragments of what was the great Austrian army of the north. Nor is this all. For the result of their occupation of Pardubitz must be *to cut off all communication between the Austrians and the Federal army in the west.* Henceforth, therefore, those opposed to Prussia are divided into two distinct bodies, which must act separately and cannot come to the aid of each other. The Prussians perceive their vantage ground, *nor is it probable that they will relax their grip upon the army of Benedek until it has either crumbled to pieces, or until the Emperor, its master, sues for peace.* To those who have watched the progress of the war, nothing appears more striking than the extraordinary promptitude of the Prussian movements. From first to last there has been no sort of doubt or hesitation. The plan of operation must have been clearly defined before a single man was moved, or a single shot was fired. The distribution of the troops, the roads which they were to traverse, the length of time which each operation was to occupy, must have been accurately foreseen, and the most admirable arrangements must have been made for procuring and forwarding to the front the necessary supplies. In order to move an army of 200,000 or 300,000 men, it is not enough that ample supply of food, ammunition and clothing should be provided somewhere. The necessary amount of such material must be at the particular spot and at the particular hour at which they may be required. The Prussian army is obviously commanded by brave and intelligent officers in the field; but, besides this, it is equally obvious that the Chief of Staff and the Commissary-General must possess the highest capacity for organization and arrangement.

The Austrians and Gen. Gablenz.

From the Paris Pays, July 5.

In Austria people are so dismayed by the success of the Prussians that some are found sufficiently lost to all sense of propriety as to designate as a traitor Gen. **de Gablenz**, whose corps was destroyed at Trautenau; **Gablenz**, the brilliant, the audacious hero of the war with Denmark, who, not long since, could not be sufficiently fêted—a man who is chivalric loyalty personified. His misfortune was that a division of the Prussian Guard, by dint of forced marches, was enabled to fall on his flank. Originally a command in Italy was offered him, but he demanded to serve in Bohemia, that he might have an opportunity to take his revenge on the Prussians, who chased him from Holstein, and who have now so completely conquered him.

The New Commander of the Austrian Army.

From La Presse of July 7.

Benedek has already been deposed from his command. If the war continues—which God forbid—it will be the young Archduke **Albert**, who has left Venice with a hundred thousand fresh troops and a hundred thousand new recruits for the Army of the North.

The Queen of Prussia Visiting the Wounded.

Berlin, Thursday, July 5.

The Queen has been several times to see the wounded who have arrived here, and has received several ovations from the public. Her Majesty appeared at the balcony and graciously saluted the crowd. The victory gained by the Prussians has produced great enthusiasm at Berlin. The statue of **Frederic II.** was covered with laurels.

THE PRECEDING BATTLES.

Prussian Account of the Fighting at Trautenau.

Bivouac near Schomberg, Thursday, June 28.

After part of the First Army Corps had rested at Liebau, and another part had crossed the Bohemian frontier, a mile further on, and bivouacked for the night, the combined regiments moved on the 27th through the passes toward Trautenau without encountering resistence. Halt was ordered close to the town, and the Quartermasters sent in. They noticed nothing of a suspicious character, and went on to the Burgomaster. After arranging for quarters the Burgomaster was asked whether the enemy's troops were in the town or neighborhood. The Burgomaster, Dr. **Roth**, declared that our people need not have the slightest apprehension. Our troops consequently moved in, two squadrons of the First Dragoons leading, who went through the town at a trot; but they had scarcely reached the suburbs, and our infantry had hardly arrived at the market-place, before a tremendous fire was opened upon them. Bullets came from the flat roofs, from windows, from cellar gratings, and behind palisades.

The answer our men returned may easily be guessed. Numbers fell in the streets, both soldiers and civilians, for the latter took active part in the fight, partly with firearms, and partly, it is averred, by pouring boiling oil and scalding water upon the heads of our men. While the fight was going on in the streets other infantry regiments swept round the town, and encountered an Austrian force upon the other side, at least 35,000 strong. The main body of the enemy was strongly posted on a hill about 1,000 feet high, called the Kapellenberg, and here a desperate contest began. Our brave East and West Prussians marched to the attack through marshy ground and corn-fields with truly wonderful endurance and courage. At last in the afternoon, (the engagement began at 9 A. M.,) our men succeeded in carrying the position. The town was captured and the enemy driven back.

At this moment Gen. **Von Gablenz** came up with reinforcements. The fight recommenced, but our men were completely exhausted, and too few to contend against superior numbers with success. A few companies were frequently opposed to two or three entire Austrian regiments. Prudence, therefore, ordered retreat, the more so as our artillery was of hardly any use in ground so so favorable to the enemy. The ammunition column arrived at Liebau toward midnight, and fell back a little beyond the town; toward morning the remainder of our brave fellows came in, their ranks much lessened, many regiments having lost field officers, Captains and Lieutenants. The dragoons, a battalion of the First and Forty-third Regiments, and the First Jager battalions especially, suffered heavily. But victory still is ours. Next morning our guards came up to Trautenau, fought as we expect Prussian guards to fight, and drove back the Austrian corps.

Treacherous Trautenau is at this moment a ruin. The inhabitants have fled, many are taken prisoners, and others have fallen in the murderous flight. Some 130 captured Austrians passed through Liebau yesterday, followed by several civilians, among whom were Dr. **Roth**, gagged, and the hotel possessor **Stark**. The military had difficulty to protect these latter from the inhabitants

Some ide of the losses suffered in this engagement may be found on the fact that thousands of Austrians fell. But very many of our men also slept their last sleep in the enemy's land. Liebau is like a hospital. All the class-rooms of the Catholic and Evangelical schools, nearly all the dancing saloons, and large private houses are crowded with Prussian and Austrian soldiers, mostly badly wounded.

Early on the 28th the Guards advanced against the corps of Gen. **Von Gablenz**, 50,000 strong, which had succeeded in driving back the First Prussian Army Corps the previous evening, near Trautenau. The Guards rushed upon the enemy with a thirst for combat nothing could possibly withstand. Owing, however, to the length of the defiles through which the corps had to hasten in that mountainous country, it was unfortunately not possible, until late in the day, to bring the reserve artillery into battle, so that 12 Prussian guns had at first to withstand the fire of 64 Austrian cannon. This inequality, however, though it increased the losses, could not restrain the picked battalions of the army. A contest began such as has rarely been chronicled in the history of a war—a contest for life and death of a weaker force that kept constantly on the advance against a far more powerful foe. The Guards pressed forward in the scattered woods upon the heights, along the ravines that descend precipitously to the plain, and the enemy was vanquished wherever he would not retreat.

The results of this heroic combat at Standenz and Trautenau were grand. The Austrians lost 8,000 men in killed and wounded, and prisoners, 4,000 of whom were placed for safe custody in the Trautenau churches. Unhappily this brilliant victory cost us heavily; the Second Battalion of the Kaiser Franz Grenadiers and the Fusilier Guards have been much cut up. The First Division of the Guards captured several guns upon the field. Gen. **von Gablenz** is reported to have been carried wounded to Pillnikon.

The Crown Prince at Trautenau.

A letter from Liebau of the 29th June, evening, says:

"The Crown Prince entered Trautenau yesterday. The Austrians were driven back after a hot fight and tremendous losses. All the disposable vehicles in Liebau are now being sent on to Trautenau with beds and straw to bring the wounded here, where ten hospitals are now established. The Austrian Tenth Army Corps is said to be completely dispersed."

Prussian Account of the Fighting at Munchengratz.

The following official report of the engagement at Munchengratz has been received from the Prussian Headquarters:

The task of the army to-day was to cross the line of the Iser and press forward in the direction of Munchengratz, a task which was successfully effected, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day, which rendered marching extremely toilsome. The Imperialists tried to prevent the advance of the army, but were driven back at all points.

At Munchengratz, where the Austrians had burnt the bridge, a sharp engagement began at 9 o'clock, in which infantry and artillery took part. The practice of our rifled guns was very good. An ammunition wagon belonging to the enemy was exploded, and under protection of our fire the troops succeeded in throwing a fresh bridge across the Iser by noon. The Austrians made skillful use of the conformation of the ground. Thus, at ten, they unexpectedly brought up a battery upon a rocky plateau descending towards the valley of the Iser, which impeded the advance of the Horn Division. The Fransecky Division nevertheless succeeded in gaining possession of the plateau and in capturing the village of Bossin, after a sharp contest. The Austrian losses to-day again far exceed ours. We have not lost altogether more than 150 men, while 1,200 prisoners alone have been brought in.

All the places passed through by our troops have been abandoned by their inhabitants. At Munchengratz, a town with a population of perhaps 4,000, we did not find 50 people remaining. Families fled with all their property even while our troops were entering. The wells are almost everywhere filled up and polluted, Our men have everywhere shown the best possible spirit. The troops opposed to us belonged to the First Austrian Corps, the Kalik Brigade, and the Von Edelsheim cavalry division. Saxons were also perceived among the enemy.

Austria Determined on War—The Entire People of Austria to be Called Out.

From La Presse, (Semi-Official,) July 7.

It is the intention of Austria to continue the war against Prussia, if she perseveres in her pretensions as asserted in her project of Federal Reform communicated to the Governments of Northern Germany. *The Emperor* **Francis Joseph** *declares his resolution to transfer his Capitol to Pesth, should he be unable to defend Vienna, and to call to arms the whole population of his States.*

The Vienna Fortifications.

From La Liberté, July 1.

At Vienna they are working day and night on the city fortifications. Five hundred pieces of artillery of the largest size are already in position. Correspondents say that the citizens show no despondency, but are full of resolution. They only ask that **Benedek** shall be superseded.

Weakness of the Austrian Left Wing.

From the Paris Presse of July 7.

Bavaria has promised to succor Austria with 50,000 men, who were to march from Pilsen and Ratisbon to strengthen the Saxon army, and with it to form the left wing of the Austrian army in Bohemia, which, resting on Thensienstadt, would hold the Prussians in check in the valley of the Eger. **Gablenz**, with the Saxon army and the expected Bavarian aid under his command, would have had a formidable army. *The Bavarians, for reasons which may become known too late, did not move, and that will cost them very dear.* All the fights, all the engagements, from Reichenberg and Jung Bunglau to Sadowa were lost to the Austrians by the weakness of their left wing. The decisive success of the Prussians on the 3d of July was the result of the capture of Pardubitz, achieved in consequence of the flank march from Chlumetz. This manœuvre could not have been made if Prague had remained covered, and 50,000 Bavarians had marched with **Gablenz**.

The Federal Army Not to be Trusted.

From La Liberté of July 7.

The German Federal Army is no more trustworthy than active. At Mayence, on the 1st of July, the contingent of Saxe-Weimar cheered in honor of the King of Prussia, and the commander of this contingent refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederation.

An Austrian General to be Court-martialed.

From L'Opinion Nationale of July 7.

The Commandant of the Fortress of Mantua was taken to Vienna as a prisoner, under military escort, charged by Archduke **Albert** with neglect of duty, in not sallying from his fort on the day of the battle of Custozza, as he was ordered to do.

Austrian Call for Recruits.

Pesth, Wednesday, July 4.

A second call for recruits has been ordered. We have daily arrivals of large numbers of wounded. They are in expectation of the arrival of 3,000 Prussian prisoners. They will be sent to Peterwardein.

Hamburg and Prussia.

Hamburg, Wednesday, July 4.

Yesterday in meeting of citizens, specially convoked, it was resolved by a large majority to vote at the citizen's meeting to-day to accept the demands of Prussia unconditionally.

It is rumored that the Austrian Minister, resident at Hamburg, the Baron **de Lederer**, will leave the city to-morrow.

The Bavarians in the Field.

Eisenach, Wednesday, July 4.

The Bavarians have attacked the advanced posts of the Prussians near Barchfeld. The Prussians have had one man and two horses killed. The Bavarians left on the field two officers and two men severely wounded, and 50 muskets.

The Southern German States.

Berlin, Wednesday, July 4.

The *Correspondence Provinciale* (official paper,) says Gen. **Falkenstein** will soon put an end to the march of troops from the Southern German States. Frankfort will soon learn the danger of its hostile attitude toward Prussia.

The Losses of the Hanoverian Troops.

The *Official Gazette*, of Hanover, gives the following as the losses of the Hanoverian troops in the late encounter with the Prussians:

"Killed—Twenty-two officers, 208 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 176 horses. Wounded—Seventy-eight officers, 966 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 72 horses. Besides which there are missing 812 non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Probably the greater part of these last have been made prisoners. The Hanoverians made prisoners of 869 soldiers and 10 officers, who were liberated the next day."

THE WAR IN ITALY.

VENETIA.

The French Take Possession as of French Territory.

From LaPresse (semi-official) of July 7.

King **Victor Emmanuel** has not at once acceded to the armistice proposed through France. He alleges as a reason that he has to consult with his ally, the King of Prussia.

In consequence, the Italian Government has been advised that it will have to cease immediately every act of hostility against Venetia **it being French Territory.**

A French Commissioner is going at once to Venice to assume its government in the name of the Emperor.

Orders have been issued to the French squadron in the Mediterranean immediately to repair to Venice, and to hoist the French flag instead of the Austrian upon all fortified posts on the Venetian coast.

The cession of Venetia to France is complete and definite, and without any other condition on the part of Austria except to withdraw the guns, arms and all munitions of war found in fortified places. *Within forty-eight hours the whole of Venetia will be French territory, and it will depend upon the good will of France either to keep or to part with it.*

The Cession of Venetia to France.

[SEMI-OFFICIAL.]

From the Constitutionnel, July 6.

The news of the cession of Venetia to the Emperor caused great excitement throughout Paris this morning, and the wisdom and grandeur of a policy which could obtain such results was unanimously acknowledged.

It is well known that we are one of those who have always regarded with confidence the line of conduct pursued by the Emperor's Government relative to passing events. Far from participating in the uneasiness of certain minds, we have always felt implicit trust in a solicitude which has never deceived us when the great interests of the country were at stake. France and Europe receive to-day the benefits of the wise attitude so firmly and loyally set forth in the Emperor's letter to M. **Drouyn de Lhuys**.

The Emperor of Austria, after having secured the honor of his arms in Italy, spontaneously acknowledges that Venetia is a perilous charge for the Austrian Monarchy; he offers to place that province at the disposal of the Emperor **Napoleon**, and appeals to his mediation for the reëstablishment of peace. We are proud of the homage paid to the superior judgment and the personal influence of the Emperor, and at the same time, full of hope in the successful issue of the mission which he accepts in effect, we see the only Power from whom we dissented on the proposition of a Conference—the only one with whom we differed on a question of French interests, now come nobly forward to meet the Imperial Government.

On the other side, the amicable relations existing between the Courts of Berlin and of France permit us to augur favorably of the reception reserved by the King of Prussia for the Emperor's measures. We cannot, in fine, foresee much difficulty on the part of Italy, to whom we have given so many proofs of friendship and wishes that are about being fulfilled.

The intervention of France, which had been premature at an earlier moment, may now be used with advantage, because it has all the characteristics of opportunity, and whatever may be the result the Emperor's Government will fulfil its duty toward the country and toward Europe.

The Affair at Monte Suello.

Bresica, Wednesday, July 4.

Gen. **Garibaldi** has attacked the position of Monte Suello. The Austrians, protected by their positions, made a strong resistance. The Italian volunteers fell back in good order on Anfo, a village in Lombardy. **Garibaldi** is slightly wounded in the thigh.

Bresica, Thursday, July 5.

Garibaldi will be able to be on horseback again in less than eight days.

Torre-Monamberti, Wednesday, July 4.

(Official) As a consequence of yesterday's battles, the Austrians have evacuated the positions of Monte Suello and Gaffaro; they will be immediately occupied by **Garibaldi**.

The Bavarians in Italy.

Milan, Thursday, July 5.

A corps of the Bavarian army has entered the Austrian Tyrol, moving toward Italy. It is stated positively that the Austrians have abandoned all the positions recently occupied on the right bank of the Mincio.

Italy and Prussia.

Florence, Wednesday, July 4—Evening.

The public journals declare that if the Austrian troops evacuate Venetia to march against the Prussians, the Italian army will pursue them closely until a junction is effected between the Italian and Prussian armies.

Italy ought not to leave Prussia alone, neither in victory nor defeat.

They believe in an immediate resumption of the campaign, which will be continued until the Austrian monarchy is dismembered.

There is a perfect understanding between the Italian Government and the National Hungarian-Croatian Party.

Venice Delivered.

From La Liberté, July 6.

Venice delivered by the victory of Sadowa! The work left unaccomplished by Count Cavour is completed by Count Bismarck.

If we can never cease to hate and to despise war, this grand fact, this glorious fact may reconcile us with it. But how can we forgive the war all the blood that has been spilled, when all might have been saved? It would have sufficed for Austria, having once accepted the idea of a Congress, not to change her word at the risk of being made to do without war what she now has tardily done after being routed. What a rough lesson for the Austrian Government, for it is more than the loss of a battle, it is the loss of her power in Germany and of her prestige in Europe.

Austria willed it so. She cannot say that the most sympathizing councils, the most pressing, even the most supplicating exhortations have failed her at the time most needed.

Chosen by Austria as Mediator, chosen by her as the cessee of Venice, although for the time he remained neutral, the Emperor of the French can only feel flattered by the homage thus paid him; but will the victorious Government, will the Prussian Government, will the Government that has to wipe out a defeat, will the Italian Government, grant the armistice asked of them? Will they grant it without knowing beforehand what is held in reserve that would be decided?

Is the cession of Venice without conditions? Does Austria accept the accomplished fact in Germany?

These are questions which the *Moniteur*, having broken silence, has failed to explain.

To speak our own full thoughts, we wait what it has to say.

Rejoicing in Paris.

From La Liberté, July 6.

The news of the deliverance of Venice has caused a profound impression at Paris. A large number of houses were illuminated as after our own victories in 1859.

The Negotiations in Paris.

From La France, July 5.

We have received the following information of the incidents that preceded the great news of this morning. It was in the night, from the 3d to the 4th of July, that the Emperor of Austria became fully informed of the final result of the battle of Sadowa. Yesterday, in the forenoon, there was a constant exchange of numerous telegrams between the Courts of Vienna and the Tuileries. M. **Drouyn de Lhuys** was many times called to the Tuileries where, it may be said, he passed most of the day. In the evening, toward 8 o'clock, Prince **Metternich** came to see the Emperor, and met with M. **Drouyn de Lhuys**. The Austrian Ambassador had, by telegraph, received full power to negotiate. It was in consequence of this last interview that the note published this morning was sent to the *Moniteur*.

Napoleon Congratulates Eugenie.

From La Presse of July 7.

It was during the forenoon of Wednesday (July 4) that the first overtures of the Emperor of Austria were received at the Tuileries. The bases of negotiation were immediately transmitted to Vienna and sufficient time had elapsed. The Emperor was presiding at the Tuileries over a meeting of ministers and privy councillors, where only questions of internal policy were discussed, and no allusion was made to a negotiation not yet sufficiently advanced to allow more than to hope.

At 9 o'clock, (evening,) alone, Prince **Metternich** arrived at the Tuileries and declared himself fully authorized to treat upon the basis as sent to Vienna in the morning.

The Emperor was found in his Cabinet, the Empress still under pain from the fatigues of her journey to Amiens, and M. **Drouyn de Lhuys** also soon appeared. The interview lasted till 10:30 o'clock at night. It is stated that when **Prince Metternich** and M. **Drouyn de Lhuys** took leave of their Majesties the Emperor, turning to the Empress, said: "**Eugenie**, this was a good day for France; you at Amiens, I at Paris, have done to-day a good work."

The night was employed in transmitting to the Kings of Prussia and Italy the proposition of an armistice.

THE BATTLE OF CUSTOZZA.

Additional Particulars of the Engagement.

Correspondence of the Journal des Débats.

Brescia, Sunday, July 1, 1866.

The Italian army, finding itself in presence of an enemy which it was going still further to seek, did not hesitate to accept battle. To fall back would have been, perhaps, still worse than to fight at the enemy's choice of time and place. Prince **Humbert** had the honor to fire the first cannon-shot for the definitive freedom of Italy, and **Bixio** the second. In the evening that vanguard covered the retreat of the army. The corps under **Cugia** maintained its position all the day at Somma-Campagna, not having a single moment of respite to aid the Govone and Brignone divisions, which were struggling on the plateau of Custozza. The Cerale division was surrounded at Obosi by all the corps which had left Verona by the road to San-Massimo and Sona. **Sirtori** fell back, still fighting valiantly from San-Giustina to Valeggio, where he might have defended himself, **Durando** having left him in the morning a company of sappers to barricade the town. But he retired in the evening on seeing **Cerale's** troops beaten on his left and fearing to see himself outflanked, and his retreat by Borghetto cut off. If **Sirtori** had slept at Valeggio, and he might have done so according to the statement of some Generals, the victory of the day would have remained undecided. **Durando**, seeing the Cerale division compromised, ordered the artillery to fire grape, and rushed forward, crying out to his officers in the Piedmontese patois, that "the time had now arrived to perish." At that moment, however, a discharge from a cannon ripped open his horse, wounded two of his aides-de-camp by the side of him, and himself in the hand in which he was holding a field-glass. He remained at his post as long as he could, and then went to the ambulance to get surgical assistance. The Govone and Brignone dvisions, being decimated by artillery, did not move an inch for twelve hours from the position they had taken up at Custozza. The reason why the Archduke **Albert** called the battle by that name was, not because he took the position, but because he there met with the greatest resistance. The Cerale Division was the only one which was beaten, simply for the reason that it was outnumbered. A sufficient proof of this is that its three generals were disabled. The regiment of lancers and guides charged fourteen times. The *bersaglieri* behaved admirably. The artillery sustained its renown. If the Italians had intended to fight the battle on that ground, and on that day, they would have no doubt succeeded.

Remarkable Interview with Count Bismarck.

Berlin Correspondence of the Paris Presse.

On the eve of the Convention of Gastein, Count **de Bismarck** was on his way to that town from Ratisbonne. He, however, stopped at Saltzburg, where he met, on the 24th June, with Baron **de Pfordten**, First Minister to the King of Bavaria. This interview took place by appointment, and the subject of conversation was the more curious and significant from the circumstances in which the two statesmen of Prussia and Bavaria were then placed. The fact must not be forgotten that Count **de Bismarck** was on his way to Gastein, with the object of treating in a friendly manner with **Francis-Joseph** on the question of the Government and partition of the Duchies of the Elbe. Count **de Bismarck** commenced by declaring that war between Prussia and Austria was inevitable, and would not be long before breaking out. The most immediate interests of the Secondary States of Germany, therefore, required that, in view of that eventuality, those Powers should at once adopt a line of conduct. The quarrel, observed Count **de Bismarck**, would be simply a duel between Austria and Prussia, which would in no way compromise the interests of the Germanic Confederation, and especially those of the Secondary States; if these consent to remain quiet spectators of the struggle between the two great Powers. Nothing would be more easy for the Secondary Powers, continued M. **de Bismarck**, for Prussia does not think of extending her power beyond the line of the Main. In any case, added the cunning Minister of **William I.**, the decision would not be long delayed. Austria, he continued with an air of indifference, is not prepared for a war; she cannot even support one, for she has not the means. *A single encounter between the Austrian and Prussian armies—a single great battle, will place Prussia in a position to dictate the conditions of peace.* M. **de Pfordten**, who hitherto had maintained a great reserve, for in the struggle which was preparing Bavaria had never been in accord with Prussia, objected to Count **de Bismarck** that the neutrality of the Secondary States of Germany appeared to him very difficult to maintain, precisely because the intention of the Prussian Government might be to fight the great battle on Saxon soil. That reply did not disconcert Count **de Bismarck**. He answered that his Government had *resolved to circumscribe the war, and to localize it on the frontier of Silesia*, which, he added, would be very practicable, not only in his own personal opinion, but also according to the judgment of the most competent military authorities who had been consulted on the subject. Thus, the Secondary States, in openly proclaiming their neutrality, would powerfully aid in restricting the battleground, and would find in their own attitude the guarantee of their interests and the certainty that the war would not exceed the limits of a duel between Austria and Prussia. "Bavaria," continued M. **de Bismarck**, "has a principal interest in considering and not losing sight of that capital eventuality, for she would be the first to enjoy the inheritance of Austria in the future position of Southern Germany." At that unexpected proposition M. **de Pfordten**, who is a man of honor and does not sport so lightly with his neighbor's property—at that suggestion only worthy of a brigand, M. **de Pfordten** declared to Count **de Bismarck** that he was, to his great regret, under the impossibility of discussing his proposals either as a private individual or as Minister of the King of Bavaria, and was compelled to put an end to the conversation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Ministry.

From the London Herald, July 5.

The most important offices in the new Administration are now filled up, and the writs will be issued either this day or to-morrow. In the case of the Under-Secretaries of State, and the Secretaries to the Treasury, as they do not vacate their seats, a day or two may elapse before the appointments are finally arranged. In the meantime we may announce that the Marquis of Abercorn has accepted the Lord Lieutenancy, and that Lord **Naas** will be Irish Secretary. Mr. **Whiteside** will succeed to the Chief-Justiceship of Ireland, to be vacated by Chief-Justice **Lefroy**, and in all probability Mr. **Brewster** will be Lord Chancellor. Mr. **Patton** will be Lord Advocate. Mr. **Henley**, it is said, will not take office, and Sir **Robert Peel's** name is mentioned in connection with the Duchy of Lancaster. The Earl of Bradford will be Lord Chamberlain. The office of Steward has been offered to the Duke of Marlborough; Lord **Burghley** will be Comptroller of the Household. Sir **John Hay** will be First Naval Lord of the Admiralty; and Mr. **Earle** will be the Civil Lord; Lord **Longford** Under-Secretary for War. Up to a late hour last night no definite arrangements had been made beyond those which we have already announced. The Postmaster-General will not be in the Cabinet.

THE MINISTRY INSTALLED.

London, Saturday, July 7—A. M.

The Derby Cabinet has been installed.

The Princess Helena and her Husband.

Prince **Christian**, of Schleswig-Holstein, and his wife, the Princess **Helena**, of England, will pass a few of the first days of their honeymoon at Paris. Lord and Lady **Cowley** are making the preparations necessary to receive their illustrious guests.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Empress of France at Amiens.

From Galignani, July 6.

The Empress, on her arrival at Amiens, was received at the railway-station by the principal functionaries of the department, the Bishop, the Procureur-General, the Mayor of Amiens and the military authorities.

Her Majesty at once proceeded to the Hotel-Dieu, and was met by Dr. **Taverner**, principal physician, and M. **Alexandre**, head surgeon. The Imperial visitor approached the bed of each patient, and spoke a few kindly words, and after a long stay returned to the prefecture. As Her Majesty was leaving the hospital two poor children were presented to her as having been rendered orphans by the cholera, and the Empress immediately announced her determination to adopt them. After a rapid *dejeuner* Her Majesty visited all the other establishments for the reception of the cholera patients in the city, and then left for Paris. On issuing from the railway terminus Her Majesty was received by a large crowd who had become aware of her visit to the infected city, and who cheered her most enthusiastically.

Yesterday, we learn, the number of deaths at Amiens had fallen to 67.

The *Constitutionnel*, in remarking on the visit of the Empress to Amiens, says: "When courage and devotedness are in question, nothing astonishes us on the part of the Empress. That august lady has accustomed France to consider heroism and charity in her as a simple matter of course."

The Cholera at Amiens.

From La Liberté, July 7.

The unfortunate inhabitants of Amiens are being decimated by the cholera. Her artisans and laborers are perishing, a prey to the scourge, though every assistance is rendered them. The Empress has been one of the first at the post of danger, where numerous victims have already fallen, many of them being medical men. This year, as last, at Amiens, as at Marseilles and Toulon, our brave physicians have struggled against the scourge and saved many from its fury only to fall victims to it themselves. The Empress returned from Amiens yesterday, and was welcomed by an immense crowd at the railway depot.

Portugal.

The *Jornal do Comercio* of Lisbon says:

"It is indubitable that a discovery has been made of a conspiracy in more than one regiment, and that some officers are compromised. The Government has taken measures to maintain public order. We do not know what the flag of the conspirators was. The Government could not yield to any pressure, and is sure to have the support of all honest patriots: let it but be energetic, and it can count on the entire nation."

Spain.

A Madrid letter of the 1st says:

"The Queen yesterday visited at the military hospital the men wounded on the 22d, and awarded recompenses to all. Six corporals and soldiers of the Principe regiment were shot on Thursday as accomplices in the attempt at assassinating the Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment. The Principe was quartered on the mountain of Principe Pio, and only a few of its companies were able to join the insurgents. As to the civilians compromised in the revolution, none of them will be shot, but up to this time twenty-two have been condemned by the military tribunal to be transported to Ceuta or the Colonies. The author of the attempt to throw off the rails the train conveying the Ministry on the Aranjuez Railway has been discovered. He is, however, beyond the reach of justice, having fallen on one of the barricades thrown up before the barracks of Santa Isabel. The notes of the Bank of Spain were changeable yesterday evening at a depreciation of only 3 per cent., an improvement on the position of things a fortnight back."

Turkey.

Constantinople journals to the 27th June contain the following: The rumor has been current in official circles that **Omer Pasha** will cross the Danube at once. Though unable to vouch for the literal accuracy of this report, we have reason to believe that it is at most only in advance of the fact by a few days. M. **John Ghika** has made the most conciliatory offers on behalf of Prince **Charles**, but the Porte refuses to condone the irregularity of the election, and has, our information states, positively decided on the occupation. In view of this grave decision, it may be worth while to restate the strength of the force under the immediate command of the Serdar Ekrem. The troops commanded by His Highness have been named the Army of the Danube, and comprise 15,000 men of the Imperial Guard, the whole of the Second *corps d'armée*, (25,000,) the Egyptian contingent of 8,000, and some 27,000 redifs, or in all about 75,000 men. The headquarters of this force are at Schumla, with its right wing, 10,000 strong, at Rustchuk, under **Balta Yahya Pasha**, and its left at Widdin.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Brest, Saturday, July 7.

There is nothing later from the Liverpool Cotton Market than received per *Nova Scotian*.

Our telegram from Liverpool on the morning of the 7th gives the following prices, which are probably, however, the closing rates of the 6th:

Consols, 86⅜@86½; United States Five-twenties, 67@67½; Eries, 37@37½; Illinois, 77@77⅛.

The Derby Cabinet has been installed.

The Havre Cotton Market to-day is very quiet. Tres Bas Orleans, 172f.@170f.; Bas Orleans, 200f.

Havre, Thursday, July 5.

The Havre Cotton market to-day, is very quiet. Tres bas Orleans, 172@170f.; bas Orleans, 200f.

Liverpool, Friday, July 7—A. M.

To-day's markets have not opened. There is consequently nothing later than what was sent by the *Nova Scotian*.

Our telegram from Liverpool on the morning of the 7th gives the following prices, which are, probably, the closing rate of the 6th:

Consols, 86⅜@86½; United States 5-20's, 67@67½; Erie's, 37@37¼; Illinois, 77@77⅛.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Delegates from the City of New-York.

At the election which was held yesterday for the choice of delegates to represent the six Congressional Districts of this City in the National Union Convention which is to meet at Philadelphia on the 14th of August, the following gentlemen were elected:

	Delegates.	Alternates.
4th Dist.	—Henry Hilton, John McCool.	James Nolan, Harris Bogart.
5th Dist.	—Hon. James Moncrief, Hon. Wm. B. Maclay.	P. Carroll, S. E. Nolan.
6th Dist.	—Hon. Washington Hunt, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre.	John Richardson, L. A. Van Wart.
7th Dist.	—Lewis W. Maires, Owen Keenan.	Ed. D. Bassford, P. Galligan.
8th Dist.	—Hon. James Brooks, Wm. P. Lee.	R. D. Livingston, C. B. Cornell.
9th Dist.	—Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. S. P. Ingraham.	Michael Connolly, V. K. Stephenson.

Unknown Dead at the Morgue.

The bodies of the following described persons were received at the Morgue, foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River, yesterday:

Unknown man, aged 40, 5 feet 7 inches high, brown hair, whiskers on lower jaw, stout built, light complexion; dressed in drab mole-skin pants, blue striped shirt and sail duck apron.

Unknown man, aged about 42, height 5 feet 8 inches, dark brown hair, bald on top of head, sandy moustache and goatee; dressed in gray pants and vest to match, drab wool shirt trimmed with dark cloth.

Unknown man, aged about 35, height 5 feet 7 inches, dark hair, smooth face, stout built, fleshy; had on light gray pants, heavy muslin shirt, white linen shirt, woolen socks, and boots.

Unknown man, aged about 35, height 5 feet 7 inches, hair sandy, moustache, long goatee, slim built.

Unknown man, age about 46, height 5 feet 9 inches, black hair, heavy build.

Unknown woman, aged about 30, height 5 feet 4 inches, dark brown hair, stout built.

Unknown woman, aged about 32, brown hair; had on calico dress, quilt skirt, dark skirt, linen chemise, dark straw bonnet, pink roses in face trimming, leather shoes; had with her a black enamel cloth traveling sack.

THE INTENSE HEAT.

Sun-strokes Yesterday.

A very large number of cases of *coup de soleil* were reported yesterday, a large proportion being fatal in their character. In cases where the person is unknown the patient is removed to Bellevue Hospital. When unknown persons die the body is deposited in the Morgue, for identification. Persons missing relatives or friends are requested by the authorities to apply there at once, as burial follows quickly after death.

FATAL CASES.

John Lawler, aged 28, a native of Ireland, who resided at No. 198 First-avenue, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Twelfth-street and First-avenue, and died while being removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Coroner **Wildey** held inquests in the following cases of *coup de soleil*:

Jas. McCarty, a fireman on board the tug *J. H. Gautie*, lying at Pier No. 3 E. R., was overpowered by the heat, and died with convulsions while being carried to the First Ward Station-house. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 35 years of age.

Mary O'Connor, 76 years of age and a native of Ireland, died at No. 182 Mott-street.

An unknown man who died at the New-York Hospital was found in an insensible condition. Deceased was about 35 years of age.

John Crosbie, a porter employed at No. 16 Cliff-street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. He was subject to epileptic fits. **Crosbie** was 28 years of age, and resided at No. 53 Rutgers-street.

Alexander Lee, laborer, employed at No. 384 Greenwich-street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon from the effects of the heat.

Charles Kniebel, a German, residing at No. 55 Chrystie-street, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of the heat. An inquest was held by Coroner **Naumann**.

An unknown man died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital from *coup de soleil*.

Michael Connor died at No. 260 East Eighteenth-street.

Daniel Nebett was seized with sudden illness at No. 33 Avenue A, expiring soon after. The heat supposed to be the cause.

August Kline died suddenly yesterday morning, at No. 164 Twentieth-street, from *coup de soleil*.

Mary Eagan, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, died at 37½ Baxter-street.

An unknown woman, who died at the First Precinct Station-house yesterday afternoon.

An unknown man, who died at the New-York Hospital. Supposed to be **Fidel Verrivius**, a discharged soldier of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers. He was a native of Belgium, and 40 years of age.

An unknown man, who died at the New-York Hospital. Supposed to be **August Christian Schiefler**, a native of Germany, aged 51 years.

James Wilson, a native of Scotland, 61 years of age, who died at No. 88 Jackson-street.

Coroner **Naumann** held inquests in the following cases:

John O'Brien, a native of Ireland, 21 years of age, who died at No. 5 Lewis-street.

George A. Trantbetter, a native of Germany, aged 35, who died at No. 1 Carlisle-street.

Isabella Robinson, 46 years of age, and a native of Scotland, who died at Castle Garden, at the Battery.

Catharine Wait, a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, who died at the Emigrant depot, at Castle Garden.

Ex-Street Commissioner **James F. Turey** was prostrated yesterday at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, and died in a few minutes. The remains were removed to his late residence, No. 349 Thirty-fourth-street, and the Coroner was notified.

The body of an unknown man was found on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue. Taken to the Morgue.

OTHER CASES.

Thomas Guyan, residing at No. 82 West Twentieth-street, was prostrated by the heat, and taken to the New-York Hospital.

An unknown man, about 35 years of age, was found lying on the sidewalk in Ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, suffering from *coup de soleil*. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas Millican, aged 56, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 71 Watts-street, was sun-struck while at work on the Erie Railroad pier, foot of Duane-street, and was taken home by his friends, where he died soon after.

Isaac Van Wart, a painter, aged 60, was sun-struck in Third-avenue, near Twelfth-street, and was taken home to No. 730 Eighth-avenue by Officer **Davis**, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

An unknown man was found lying on the sidewalk on Second-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, suffering from *coup de soleil*. He is about 35 years of age, and dressed as a laborer. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown Italian woman was prostrated at the corner of Warren and Washington streets. After the application of restoratives at the Third Precinct Station-house, she was able to accompany her friends *en route* for the West.

Mary Sutton was found sun-struck in West, near Vesey-street, and taken to the New-York Hospital.

An English woman named **Anderson**, aged 41, was prostrated by the heat in Spring-street, and was taken to her residence, No. 233 Elizabeth-street.

Margaret Fitzgerald, residing in Thirty-second-street, near Second-avenue, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Johanna McDermott, aged 9 years, residing at No. 288 Avenue B, was prostrated by the heat and taken home.

An unknown German was found sun-struck at **Smith's** pottery, in West-Eighteenth-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A boy, named **William Casey**, aged 18, was found prostrated by the heat, in Grand, near Scammel-street, and was taken to his home, No. 5 Jackson-street.

John Piper, a car-driver on the Eighth-avenue Railroad, was prostrated by the heat, and attended at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, after which he went to his home in Fifty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue.

Cornelius Whitaker, a revenue officer, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of South and Market streets. He was taken to his home at the corner of One Hundred and Twentieth-street and First-avenue in a dying condition.

Albert Seaman, a German, aged 36, was found overcome by the heat at the corner of Delancey and Cannon streets. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Officer **Murray**, of the Tenth Precinct, found an unknown man in Suffolk-street overcome by the heat, and took him to the Bellevue Hospital.

A lady was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Montgomery and Henry streets. Through the vigilance of the Seventh Precinct Police and the aid of Dr. **Jewesson**, she soon recovered.

Ann McKeon, 50, Ireland, was prostrated by the heat in Clarkson-street, and taken to No. 26 Grand street.

John O'Brien, a boy, residing at No. 66 East Thirty-ninth-street, was sun-stricken in Thirty-ninth-street, near Fourth-avenue. Taken home.

Edward Sweeney, aged 65, a native of Ireland and residing at No. 526 Second-avenue, was prostrated by the heat, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A man named **Stephenson** was prostrated by the heat on board of the steamer *Bristoe*, at the foot of Seventh-street, East River. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Roger Trimble, residing at No. 129 West Twenty-ninth-street, found insensible at Mount Morris. Received medical aid and recovered.

John Donohue, aged 42, residing at No. 54 Oak-street, was prostrated in Centre-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Patrick Welsh, aged 28, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 63 Thompson-street, was prostrated in the street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Matthew T. Cady, residing at No. 1 Oak-street, was prostrated by heat and taken home.

Chas. Brockhausen, residing at No. 490 Seventh-avenue, was prostrated in Fourth-street. Taken home.

Jane Slegw was prostrated in Bleecker-street. Taken to her residence, No. 325 West Twenty-eighth-street.

Thos. Mitchell, of Gramercy Park Hotel, prostrated. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Bernard McGuire, aged 30, a native of Ireland, was prostrated on the corner of Rivington and Lewis streets. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man, about 53 years of age, dressed as a laborer, prostrated at corner of Bowery and Canal-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Rourke, prostrated at foot of East Fifteenth-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man, aged about 54 years, found on corner of Twenty-fourth-street and First-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown woman was prostrated at corner of Houston-street and First-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Bridget Sheridan and an unknown man were taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Eighteenth Precinct Police.

Mr. **John F. De la Plan** arrived at Pier No. 39, with his family, yesterday afternoon, and took passage for Boston, but shortly after going on board the boat he was prostrated by heat and taken ashore. At 5 o'clock last evening there was no hopes of his recovery.

The following cases were reported by telegraph from the different Station-houses to the Central Office, ending at midnight:

Henry J. Hoag, driving a cart through Broadway, was sun stricken and fell from his cart. Taken home.

Edward Acher died with *coup de soleil* at No. 172 Ninth-avenue.

Patrick Boyle, of No. 219 Seventh-avenue, died from the effects of the heat.

Annie Kuch, a servant girl, died suddenly at No. 106 Spring-street. Cause, heat.

Friedrich Simon, of No. 98 Morton-street, was sunstricken yesterday afternoon, dying soon after.

John Gaharty, of No. 179 East Twelfth-street, was found on the corner of Canal and Elizabeth streets, and after being cared for by the Fourteenth Ward Police was sent home.

Officer **Kelly** found a woman with a boy in West-street, suffering from heat. The woman was sent to the New-York Hospital and the boy to Police Headquarters.

James Brady was found in Liberty-street prostrated by the heat. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

Catharine Adams, of No. 18 Cherry-street, died suddenly from sunstroke.

M. Elliott, 23 years of age, of No. 82 Mulberry-street, was found on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, prostrated by heat; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown woman, about 45 years of age, died at No. 54 Park-street; taken to Sixth Ward Station.

An unknown German, aged 65, employed at No. 49 Bayard-street, died suddenly from the heat.

Mrs. **Daveux**, of No. 64 West Washington-place, died suddenly yesterday afternoon.

Wm. Wilson, of No. 342 West Twenty-eighth-street, died suddenly from the effects of the heat.

Catharine McDonald, of No. 312 West Twenty-eighth-street, died suddenly from the same cause.

Geo. Wawhinney, of No. 652 Tenth-avenue, died suddenly yesterday.

Franz Radner was found prostrated by the Sixteenth Ward Police. Taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

Agnes Chapman, aged 40, of No. 223 West Forty-second-street, died suddenly from the heat.

James A. Kennedy was found prostrated by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police. Taken to New-York Hospital.

Robert Galvin, residing in Varick-street, was found prostrated in the Hudson River Railroad depot. Taken to New-York Hospital, where he died.

Anthony Devan, express driver, was prostrated at the foot of Barclay-street. Taken care of by his friends.

Frederick J. Hubert, aged 31, died suddenly on board steamer *Thos. J. Hulse*, foot of Christopher-street, North River. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

August Christopher, of No. 273 Second-avenue, prostrated in Greenwich-street. Taken to New-York Hospital.

Bernard Kreiding, German, of No. 155 Canal-street, died almost instantly from sun-stroke.

Thos. Doyle, of No. 189 First-avenue, was prostrated in Callin-street. Taken home.

Ann Morrisey, of No. 60 James-street, died suddenly from the heat.

Wm. Neeley, cartman, of No. 238 West Tenth-street, was prostrated in West-street. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

Micheal Lynch, emigrant, was prostrated at Chambers-street Depot. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

An unknown man was found sun-stricken at Pier No. 1 North River. Taken to New-York Hospital.

A man named **Laben**, of No. 8 Ludlow-street, died suddenly last evening.

Francis Jilleyer died at No. 217 Bowery, at 6 P. M. yesterday, from the effects of the heat.

Daniel Curtis, of No. 20 Cherry-street, was prostrated by the heat. Taken home.

Adam Wright was prostrated on the corner of Jay and Washington-streets. Taken home to No. 280 Third-street.

Pat. McMannis, aged 50, native of Ireland was sun stricken at 2 P. M., while on his way from Carmansville to Port Washington, and died at 4:50 P. M., attended by Dr. **Jackson**.

Patrick Falon, of No. 37 East Forty-seventh-street, died suddenly from the effects of the heat.

George Hoffman, residing in Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was found prostrated in Fifty-fourth-street. Taken home.

George George, residing in Fifty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, was seriously injured by falling over a railing at the Third-avenue Railroad Depot. Taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

Sarah Smith died suddenly at No. 43 Grand-street.

Emuel Topeke, a baker, employed at the St. Nicholas Hotel, died from the effects of the heat.

Hon. **John E. Delaplaine**, ex-member of Congress for the Ninth District, was prostrated at Pier No. 2 North River. He was cared for by his friends.

An unknown man was found dead in a rear building at No. 190 First-avenue. Deceased was about 30 years of age. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Robert Parker died suddenly from heat while at work at No. 380 Tenth-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Robert Burland was sun-stricken at the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Taken to Jews' Hospital, where he died.

Michael McCann was also overcome by the heat at the same depot. Taken to Jews' Hospital.

Bonefert Wundgole died suddenly at No. 26 Avenue B yesterday afternoon.

A man named **Shithedon**, a native of Germany, aged 45, died suddenly at No. 255 Elizabeth-street.

An unknown man was found at 6 P. M. by Officer **Goldberg** and carried to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where he died.

John McNaughten, steward of the steamer *Glasgow*, lying at Pier No. 44 North River, was so prostrated by the heat that he died immediately.

Catharine Prunk, residing in Laight-street, was brought to the Leonard-street Station-house, and after receiving proper treatment was sent home.

Hannah Murray was found prostrate by the heat in Hudson-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown woman, aged about 40 years, was found prostrate in Pitts-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Jacob Probst, of No. 6 James-slip, was prostrated at Pier No. 30, East River, and died soon after at the Oak-street Station-house.

Daniel Horrigan, 33 years of age, residing at No. 117 East Forty-first-street, died suddenly from effects of the heat.

An emigrant woman named **Johanna Downes**, was found near Bowling Green with two small children, all suffering with the heat. The woman died at the First Ward Station-house.

Mary A. Madden, of No. 126 Hester-street, **Geo. Richardson**, residing corner Jane and Greenwich streets, and an unknown man, were all prostrated by the heat in the Fourth Ward. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Ashael Jones, aged 55, of No. 724 Broadway, died last evening from the heat.

Mrs. **McBride**, of No. 74 West Twentieth-street, died suddenly last evening, from *coup de soleil*.

A German girl named **Mary** ——, residing at No. 230 East Fiftieth-street, died last night of sun-stroke.

IN BROOKLYN.

An aged man, employed as a cook at the Tivoli House, Coney Island, was prostrated by the heat yesterday, and died on the railroad track near the place where he had been at work.

An emigrant from Liverpool (a female) was brought to No. 315 Atlantic-street yesterday, from New-York, by Mr. **Richard C. Dick**, of No. 166 Washington-street, New-York, who found the woman in a bad state and humanely procured a carriage and had her conveyed to the house of her friends. She died, however, soon after being taken to her friends' house.

Mr. **H. R. Jones**, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, New-York, was found in North Second-street, E. D., yesterday forenoon, prostrated by heat. He was sent to his home by Capt. **Woglom**.

Jane McGuire, residing at No. 575 Pacific-street, W. D., was found in Grand-street suffering from heat last evening. She was attended by Dr. **Donner**, and sent home.

Andrew Gillen, a seaman belonging to the ship *Agnes*, died from the effects of the sun, at Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon.

IN JERSEY CITY.

In Jersey City yesterday the heat was intense. There were fourteen cases of prostration caused by the heat, two of which were veritable sun-strokes, and terminated fatally. The first of these latter was the case of a man named **James Johnson**, driver of a lager-beer wagon, who fell from his wagon while near the ferry, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He was conveyed to the Police-station, but despite medical assistance he died at 2 o'clock. The second fatal case was that of a man named **James Furlong**, an employe of the Prospect-street Rolling Mill, who was prostrated while in a city car, and was also conveyed to the Police-station at 1:30 o'clock, and died at 3. Of the other twelve cases, ten were men and two women, but fortunately they were not of a serious nature, and readily yielded to medical treatment. The thermometer rranged from 98° to 104° in the shade.

Cholera.

The Seventeenth Precinct Police reported that **Eliza Ryan**, of No. 250 East Twelfth-street, died suddenly. Supposed cholera.

The Ninth Ward Police report that **Anthony Deering**, of No. 125 Perry, after being ill twenty-four hours, died last night.

The Sixth Precinct Police telegraphed that two, Mrs. **Mooney** and **Mary Eagan**, died yesterday evening at No. 37½ Baxter-street. Supposed to be cholera.

The Fifth Ward Police reported that **Peter McFarland**, who was attended by Dr. **Pooley**, died last night at No. 182 North Moore-street.

Capt. **Thorne** telegraphed to central office that **Edward Miller**, who arrived from Havre on Monday in steamer *Atlantic*, is lying at the Shakspeare Hotel in the collapse of cholera.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM, OF NEW-YORK, VS. UNION, OF MORRISANIA.

This game, played yesterday at Morrisania, was decided in eight innings in favor of the Unions, by a score of 52 to 25. The display of batting by the Unions was very fine, but their fielding was below the usual mark. The Gothams, having played an excellent game with the National Club, of Washington, during their recent trip to this City, beating them 34 to 22, it was expected that their game with the Unions would be closely contested; but, contrary to these expectations, they made a very poor display at the bat, while their fielding was still worse. Although the game was long and tedious, (it was 7:40 when it was finished) the player on both sides were in the best of humor, and the New-Yorkers took their bad defeat with exceeding good grace. The number in attendance was rather slim, but as usual the ladies were on hand, encouraging the players with their smiles and applause. Below we append the score:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	Outs.	Runs.
Martin, 2d b.	3	6	Connell, 3d b.	3	3
Hudson, r. f.	3	7	Shrieves, s. s.	2	3
Smith, 1st b.	3	6	Dupugnac, r. f.	3	1
Hannegan, s. s.	2	7	Edward, 1st b.	3	3
Pabor, p.	1	7	Mehl, l. f.	0	6
Birdsall, c.	2	6	Stevens, p.	4	2
Bassford, l. f.	2	6	Goodspeed, 2d b.	3	2
Ketchum, 3d b.	5	3	George, c.	3	2
Austin, c. f.	3	5	Sweet, c. f.	3	2
Total	24	52	Total	24	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Union	12	11	3	0	8	6	4	8—52
Gotham	3	8	1	4	2	0	2	5—25

Umpire—Mr. **Bogert**, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. **Aimer** and **Horton**.
Time of Game—Three hours and thirty minutes.
Fly-catches—Union, 9; Gotham, 8.

ECLECTIC VS. ACTIVE.

The second nines of these clubs played the first of a home-and-home game yesterday, at Hoboken, the Eclectics winning by a score of 43 to 24, in a game of seven innings.

EXCELSIOR VS. UNION.

The Excelsiors will take a trip to Morrisania to-morrow, to try conclusions with the Union Club of that town. A special train will be run on the Harlem Road.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Perilous Position.—For a number of days several painters have been engaged in painting the **Times** Building. Yesterday morning they had changed their scaffolding from one position and taken another directly under the eaves, but had neglected to properly secure the ropes which held it. One of the painters, supposing the scafold to be all right, climbed over the roof and grasped the eaves with his hands to lower himself to the scaffold. While holding on thus by his hands, and just as his toes touched the planks beneath him, the ropes began to slip, and the scaffold to descend from under him, leaving him hanging by his hands from the eaves. His comrades saw his perilous position, and called out to him to hold on. Fortunately the man had sufficient presence of mind to retain his hold, and in a few seconds, which seemed an age, the scaffold was hauled up until his feet rested upon it. The man was nearly exhausted by the intense strain which had been brought to bear upon his hands, and could have held out but a few seconds longer. A number of persons, passing in Nassau-street, saw him hanging thus between life and death, and were terror-stricken at the sight. One man remarked that it sent cold shivers enough through him to keep him cool all day. It is but a week since a workman fell from the same scaffold and was instantly killed. There would seem to be great carelessness in the adjustment of scaffolds generally upon buildings, and we are called upon to record the death of many a workman by reason of such carelessness. Workmen should look to such matters themselves, and not trust their lives and limbs to the care of others.

A Noble and Daring Action.—On Monday afternoon, a party of gentlemen coming down the Sound in a yacht were obliged to make the dock at Riker's Island to await the action of the tide. Among some children playing on the dock were two little girls of about twelve and three years of age, daughters of Mrs. **Reidenbach**, of Williamsburgh, who, while holding each other's hands, fell from the dock into the water, when Mr. **George Chase**, of the firm of **Simpson & Chase**, of this City, jumped in an instant from the dock, rescuing with some difficulty the two children, and restoring them to the arms of their nearly frantic mother, who was near at the time. Mr. **Chase** must have found some compensation for the danger he incurred in the fervent thanks of the grateful mother, and his friends signified their appreciation of the gallant act by taking him upon the bank and wringing him out as best they could, and administering restoratives appropriate to the occasion.

A Bridge over Broadway.—The proposals which have been sent in to the Street Commissioner for the erection of an Aerial Bride over Broadway at the corner of Fulton-street, were opened yesterday morning. Three bids only have been submitted. Messrs. **Ritch & Griffiths** offer to construct the bridge for $14,002; **Jaudine** & Co., for $15,000, and Mr. **Kroeht** for $15,000. Either of the above named gentlemen will furnish abundant security for the construction of the bridge in accordance with the specifications of the architect. A description of the contemplated bridge has already appeared in the **Times**. The Commissioner made no award of the contract yesterday, but promises to do so to-day. It is generally understood that the plan of Messrs. **Ritch & Griffiths** meets the approval of the City authorities.

The Excise Law.—All day yesterday the Commissioners of Police and their attorneys, and about three hundred and fifty patrolmen, roundsmen, sergeants and Captains, who had been summoned to the Central Office for that purpose, were busy making oaths and affixing their respective signatures to certain blank affidavits which had been prepared by Mr. **George Bliss**, Jr., Attorney for the Board of Excise. These blanks, duly filled and signed, are to be submitted to Judge **Cardozo** to-day; and having presented them, Attorney **Bliss** will move for a dissolution of those injunctions in the liquor cases which have not been made perpetual, and in support of his motion he will adduce the recent decision of Judges **Lott** and **Gilbert**, of the Second District Supreme Court.

Honors for the Brave.—Mrs. **O. D. Barrett**, in charge of the sword recently voted to Maj.-Gen. **Howard**, at the Great National Fair just closed at Washington, has turned over to the treasurer $3,19[illegible], received by her for the votes cast, they being one dollar apiece. The vote for the two highest stood as follows: For Maj.-Gen. **O. O. Howard**, 1,368; for Maj.-Gen. **George H. Thomas**, 1,205.

A New Steamship Line.—The steamship *Circassian* will leave this port to-day, at 3 P. M., for Antwerp, calling at Havre. This is the pioneer steamer of the Continental Mail Steamship Company. She is considered an "A 1" vessel. This line has made arrangements for the carrying of the continental mails, thus avoiding the transit through Great Britain.

Pilots' Picnic.—The steamboat Pilots of this City and vicinity, celebrated their second annual excursion, yesterday, at Dudley's Grove. They had engaged two commodious barges and a large steamboat. Some fifteen hundred persons participated in it. It was one of the most pleasant, as well as best conducted affairs of the kind, this season.

Passengers Arrived.

July 17—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg*—J. Horminsky, wife and 2 children, G. A. Rondahl, H. Zaard, L. R. Sander, Mrs. Oeberg, M. Phillipp, F. Riech, Catharine Kuneman, G. Karnofsky, C. Eisenhauer, H. Schumacher, J. Kruger, Rebecca Rosenthal, C. Benning, H. Treter, Margaret Bartholomey, J. Schiele, G. Roser, Elizabeth Jordan, A. Wangel, J. Wiener and wife, S. Rettmann, A. New, J. Mulack, J. C. and P. Kornerup, J. Dahrn, J. Schroeder, wife and 2 children, F. Rohde, H. C. Brandt, H. Koller, J. Siedhe, S. and F. Nachman, Otto Lantz, Lucie Goldecke, J. Seib, C. Kozminski, R. Reichenbacher, A. L. Sandmeyer, J. Frost.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—A. H. Joseph, C. H. Demorest, A. F. Mover, Mrs. Esther Holbrook, R. Bickford, R. P. Shea, E. C. Betts, A. M. Lopez, Miss M. Kennedy, A. Rhett, C. A. Ostendorf, Thos. Turner, C. A. Durfee and lady, R. T. Walker, T. D. Jervey, G. W. Stephenson and lady, Mrs. H. Wagner, J. Stenboch, Mrs. H. O'Byrne, Capt. L. R. De Nerge, Isaac Dodge and lady.

In steamship Talisman, from Kingston, Jam.—Mr. McDowell, wife and 2 children, Mr. Gray, Mr. McDonald and 8 children, Mr. Fisher, wife and 5 children, Mr. Laforest, Mr. and Mrs. Arnobaldi and child, Mr. Allen, Chas. A. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. Turedy, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Heides.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 44 | Sun sets..... 7 28 | Moon sets.... 11 11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 11 41 | Gov. Island. 12 30 | Hell Gate.... 1 5

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Trade Wind, Doane, Alexandria, W. T. Remsen.

Bark H. A. Stephenson, (Br.,) Harttimey, Buenos Ayres, Smith & Dunning.

Brigs La Criolla, (Br.,) Riordan, London; Julia, (Br.,) Blitz, Demerara, H. Barnes; Ben Nevis, (Br.,) Forrest, Sydney, C. B., B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Elizabethport, Holyoke & Murray; Lucy Robinson, Luther, Apalachicola, G. N. Stranahon; Isabel, Denison, Lavacca and Indianola, Tupper & Beattie

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg July 1, via Southampton July 4, with mdse. and 661 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. July 4, passed Hamb. steamship Bavaria, for Southampton. 7th, lat. 49 35, lon. 18 27, Eng. bark Dienierody, strg. E. 11th, lat. 46 47, lon. 41 19, Eng. ship Eleanor, bound E.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary. July 14, on the Charleston Bar, passed schr. Lath Rich, bound in.

Steamship Talisman, (Br.,) Smith, Kingston July 7, Port-au-Prince 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Ribon & Munoz. July 15, passed a Br. bark steering S., flying the ensign and white flag with W. in the centre.

Steamship Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre July 5, via Brest 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Was detained outside two hours by fog.

Steamship Fulton, Samuels, Havre July 4, via Falmouth 5th, with mdse. and passengers to J. J. Comstock.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, Savannah 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamship Missouri, Loveland, Savannah, 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Vera Cruz, Hillard, Havre, June 30, with mdse. and 473 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. July 15, saw French steamship Napoleon III., hence for Havre.

Ship Richard McManus, Foster, Newcastle, 48 days, with coal, &c., to H. D. & J. N. Brookman. June 24 and 25, lat. 43 44, saw large quantities. Had light winds the whole passage.

Ship Resolute, Holt, Shanghai March 16, via Woosung 18th, passed St. Helena June 13, with teas, &c., to Morewood & Co.

Ship Missouri, Edwards, Havre 40 ds., with mdse. and 289 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had one birth and one death on the passage.

Bark Ocean Home, Brant, Matanzas, 11 days, with sugar, &c., to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Anosetta, (of Halifax,) Luzo, Old Harbor, (Jam.,) 25 days, with logwood to McCall & Frith. July 1, off Cape Antonio, spoke bark Thos. Dallett, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia. No date, 20 miles W. of Carysfort Light, saw a bark ashore, with wreckers alongside, apparently not long in that situation.

Brig Aquidneck, (of Newport,) Townsend, Cienfuegos, 20 days, sugar to Hathaway & Atley.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Campbell, Caracoa, 15 days, with mdse. to Donall & Co.

Brig Alberti, (of Bucksport,) Dow, Santa Cruz, (Cuba,) with sugar, &c., to H. D. & J. N. Brookman & Co.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Whittey, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 days, sugar, &c., to Peniston & Co.

Brig Leonard Berry, (of Demarara,) Steele, Bermuda, 13 days, with produce to J. N. Harny.

Brig Annie Collins, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Corbett, Martinique, 18 days, sugar, &c., to Smithers & Co.

Brig Isabella, (of Barbados,) Morgan, Para, 23 days, with rubber, &c., to H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

Brig Hermes, (of Turks Island,) Blackart, Porto Cabello, 14 days, in ballast to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig Scotsman, (of Arbroath,) Miller, Cienfuegos, 20 days, with sugar, &c., to McCully & Marsh. July 8, lat. 29, lon. 79, spoke bark Cornelia, from Cienfuegos for Liverpool.

Brig Foyle, (Br.,) Roe, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Fredonia, Howse, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lath and coal to master.

Brig J. Coffill, of and from Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, Sawyer, Barbados, June 86, with molasses to Elisha T. Smith & Co. July 1, lat. 30 27, lon. 62 25, spoke brig Dashing Wave, from Falmouth for New-Orleans, 48 days out. 9th, lat. 30, 59, lon. 69 55, schr. Josephine B. Small, hence for Campeacny, 14 days out. 10th, lat. 32 50, lon. 70 45, brig H. Stears, steering S. S. E.

Schr. Brilliant, (Br.,) Bethel, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Fleetwing, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Hand, Miragoane, 17 days, with logwood, &c., to master.

Schr. Maggie McLean, Peck, Fredickton, N. B. 9 days, with laths to John Boynton, Sons & Co.

Schr. John Wright, Nickerson, Portland, (Conn.,) with stone.

Schr. L. W. Purse, Collins, Bangor, with lumber to Kalyoke & Murray.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Boston.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Crocker, New-Haven.

Schr. Niantic, Williams, Taunton.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Providence.

Schr. Argus, Smith, Somerset.

Schr. Maria, Barber, Vesterly.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. F. Farland, Wisley, Boston.

Schr. E. Williams, Cornish, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. St. Lucar, Orton, Rockland, with lime.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Below.

Ship Ella, Norton, from Boston.

Ship Lancaster, from Philadelphia.

Bark Advance, (Br.,) from ——.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Robert Vincent, Sandy Hook pilot, belonging to boat Mary & Catharine, reports 8th inst., 6 P. M., saw a large volume of smoke bearing S. S. E. from us; 8:30 P. M. discovered it to be a vessel on fire; went as near as possible to the wreck, and made her out to be a foreign full rigged brig or bark, laden with petroleum. The water for miles was covered with oil. The hull of the vessel was burnt to the water's edge; her lower masts and mastheads were painted white; could not ascertain her name. As she was in the track of outward bound vessels, suppose the crew must have been taken off by some passing eastern bound craft.